

SA row takes a new twist

By John Goodbody
A team from a leading African public school...

Thatcher opts to stay silent on Rothschild

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday shocked the Commons by declining to clear Lord Rothschild of allegations...

Parliament Last chance 4 11

Tomorrow

Amo, amas, a mess?



Have standards of school grammar really declined? Philip Howard says the pedants have a lot to learn...

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mr D.J. Budden of Northfield, Birmingham...

Ferries halted

Passenger ferry sailings between the Isle of Man and Heysham, Lancashire, were cancelled yesterday after strike action by members of the National Union of Seamen.

Cricket deal

Refuge Assurance, the insurance company, will sponsor Sunday League cricket for the next five years in a deal worth £2.5m.

Busy Royals

The Prince of Wales and Princess Anne opened two research centres in London yesterday. Prince Charles was at the Brunel Science Park near Uxbridge...

MPs holiday

The House of Commons will adjourn for the Christmas recess on December 19 and return on January 12. The House of Lords will rise a day earlier.

Table with 2 columns: Home Overseas, and 2 columns: Law report, Letters, etc.

First choice for dock named

By Martin Fletcher Political Reporter

The Government took the extraordinary step yesterday of announcing which company it would like to see win the contract to run the Royal Dockyard at Rosyth.

Big march by Paris students

From Diana Geddes Paris

A carnival atmosphere dominated yesterday's demonstration by hundreds of thousands of students and Lycée pupils...



Lord Denning: Surprised at early dock announcement.



One of the several armed marshals on duty at the student march through Paris. (Photograph: John Rogers).

Gas shares dip near issue price

By Richard Lander

Applicants for the £5.6 billion British Gas share flotation had a nervous day yesterday as the shares slipped to their issue price...

Palme hunt shake-up

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Man charged with murder of two girls

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Scientists concerned at hole in ozone layer

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

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By Sheila Gunn Political Staff

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£1.3bn carrot for Britain on Awacs deal

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Two big orders for the British electronics industry were announced yesterday, putting even greater pressure on the Government to choose the American-built Boeing Awacs system of airborne radar.

UK firms to share Star Wars work

From Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent, Brussels

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Secretary of Defence, yesterday announced seven new contracts to American and European consortiums under the Strategic Defence Initiative programme.

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Advertisement for 'Christmas Presents' featuring a 'Solid Pine Folding Desk' and 'habitat' brand products.



NEWS SUMMARY

# Gun is fired near minister's home

Two police officers have been suspended after a revolver was accidentally fired as they stood guard at the country home of Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Yesterday Wiltshire police said the incident took place last Sunday at Mr King's home at Duncombe Mill, Ford, near Chippenham, Wiltshire. No one was injured.

A spokesman for Wiltshire police said the two officers had been suspended automatically because a firearm had been fired. An official inquiry is to be held.

## £300,000 offer

Spain has offered £300,000 compensation for the death of Mr Joe Rajiah, the Automobile Association executive accidentally shot dead by police near Seville five weeks ago.

But lawyers for the association, who are representing Mr Rajiah's daughter, Shanta, aged 12, who was with him, want more than £1 million damages on her behalf.

Mr Rajiah, aged 43, was stopped by police looking for drug dealers, and an officer's pistol accidentally went off, hitting him in the neck.

## Doctor charged

An anaesthetist was charged yesterday with the manslaughter of a patient at the Lister hospital, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Dr Eliyathambiyam Kanchalingam, aged 37, of Claverdale Road, Brixton, south-west London, who has already been charged with falsifying an anaesthetic report, was granted bail by Stevenage magistrates on a charge of unlawfully killing Mr Michael North, aged 33, of Lonsdale Road, Stevenage, last July.

## Pile-up on M62

A stray sheep caused a 37-vehicle pile up yesterday on the eastbound carriageway of the M62 motorway, near Brighouse, West Yorkshire.

The animal, which had wandered from nearby moorland, was hit by a tanker, rupturing the vehicle's fuel tank and spilling 90 gallons of diesel oil on to the road. Police said the carriageway was turned into an ice rink. Four drivers were injured and police closed the carriageway.

## Beatle's victory

A cinema built half-a-century ago has been saved from demolition after a campaign by local residents, led by the former Beatle, George Harrison (right), at Healey-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.



Now the Regal cinema will have most of its structure preserved, as part of a £5 million scheme being prepared by the Save the Regal Trust and a local development company, if the new plan is approved by the local council.

## MP's call on Scargill

Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is to be asked if Mr Arthur Scargill has committed a contempt of Parliament by calling publicly for the expulsion from the Labour Party of two moderate MPs who represent Nottinghamshire constituencies.

Mr Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, made his demand in respect of Mr Frank Haynes, MP for Ashfield, and Mr Don Concannon, MP for Mansfield, who have maintained links with the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo, Conservative MP for Nottingham South, is asking for a Speaker's ruling.

# Bill to allow all-day drinking backed

By Richard Evans Political Correspondent

The Government is supporting moves by backbench MPs to allow "all day" opening for pubs - and to ban the sale of crossbows to children under 17.

Mr Peter Bruinvels, Conservative MP for Leicester, East, who came third in the recent backbench ballot for private members' bills, has all-party support for his bill to crack down on crossbows and it looks certain to become law early next summer.

Under his proposed legislation, anyone who sold a crossbow to a youngster could be sentenced to up to six months in jail and be fined a maximum of £2,000.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has already indicated strong support for Mr Bruinvels' bill and yesterday announced he was issuing guidance notices to retailers urging them not to sell crossbows to under-17s.

Mr Bruinvels said yesterday: "The aim is to outlaw the sale of these weapons of death to young people. It is a contribution by me in my fight against rising crime."

"We know of 115 instances of the misuse of crossbows in the past 12 months. These include criminal damage and injury, and even death to persons and animals. There was also one reported suicide attempt with a crossbow."

Mr Bruinvels said the "killer weapons" were advertised openly in magazines and could be bought for as little as £48 and were accurate up to 50 yards. He said: "Before this bill becomes law I would hope that all young people who possess crossbows would hand them in."

While Mr Bruinvels can look forward to the near certainty of guiding his measure on to the statute book, doubts hang over the chances of a licensing bill being introduced by Mr Allan Stewart, Conservative MP for Eastwood, becoming law.

Although he has Government support there is likely to be opposition from some Conservative and Labour MPs, who could block the measure. He is also eighth in the Private Members' Bill queue.

His bill would provide licensees with a choice, subject to the agreement of local magistrates, of selling alcoholic drinks for up to 12 hours a day between 10.30am and 11.30pm.

Mr Stewart, a former Scottish health minister, said: "My bill will be beneficial for choice, tourism, jobs and for alcohol abuse."

If Mr Stewart's efforts fail, Mr Hurd is expected to press for a general election manifesto commitment to liberalize the licensing laws.

# Schools hit as teachers strike over pay

More than 750,000 children in Scotland had their education disrupted yesterday when members of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the largest teaching union, went on a one-day strike.

The union was protesting at the Government's phased pay offer of 16.4 per cent. Roughly the same proportion of the membership - 84 per cent - took part in the strike as had voted to reject the deal.

Legislation giving powers to Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, to impose his own settlement in the teachers' pay dispute in England and Wales is to be rushed through the Commons next week.

The Teachers Pay and Conditions Bill is to have its second reading on Monday, and most of Wednesday's Commons business, after question time, is set aside for the Bill's remaining stages.

If the Bill is completed quickly in the Lords then it could become law by early next year.

Yesterday's strike is likely to be the last in Scotland before Christmas because all the teaching unions involved, as well as their employers and the Government, have agreed to establish two working parties which will examine separately the issues of pay and conditions.

At least 300 schools were shut and about 3,000 were seriously disrupted. Backing for the strike was solid in Strathclyde but less so in the Lothian region.

Most of the 2,500 members of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of

Women Teachers (Scotland) were also on strike.

About 12,000 teachers took part in the institute's march and rally in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, said that the strike was inconsistent with the unions' declared intention of seeking a settlement through negotiation. He added that the Government would have no hesitation in drawing up contingency plans if disruption continued into the new year.

Mr Baker has made it clear that he would only use his new powers in England and Wales to end the two-year-old dispute if the teachers' unions and the employers come up with a settlement that is at odds with the Government's objectives.

His proposed Bill repeals the Remuneration of Teachers Act, disbanding the Burnham machinery.

The Burnham committee will be replaced by an interim committee, which could become permanent. The new committee would advise the Education Secretary on teachers' pay and conditions, meaning the end of negotiations between employers and teachers.

The Bill also enables the Government "to introduce new arrangements to settle teachers' pay, duties and conditions of service within the resources available."

Mr Baker wants a salary structure which rewards the best teachers and gives a better deal to those on the lower salary scales.



Striking teachers march through Edinburgh yesterday on their way to a rally (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

# Moor hunt delay torments mothers

By Ian Smith Northern Correspondent

Myra Hindley and the senior policeman leading the renewed search for moorland murder victims are awaiting Home Office permission for her to visit the scene.

The unexplained and increasingly criticized delay by the Home Office means the woman who possibly in minutes could solve the case which has baffled police for 22 years is being denied the opportunity.

Far worse is the emotional trauma the delay is causing to the mothers of Keith Bennett, aged 12, and Pauline Reade, aged 16, whose bodies are believed to be buried on Saddleworth Moor.

While senior Home Office officials ponder their position, Mrs Joan Reade is in hospital suffering emotional strain.

Keith's mother, Mrs Winifred Johnson, sits in her council home in a Manchester suburb hoping her torment will end and trying to understand why the Home Office is reticent on the police inquiry.

Greater Manchester Chief Superintendent Peter Topping, CID head, paid his fourth visit to Hindley at Crookham Wood Prison in Rochester, Kent, yesterday.

# Kinnock criticized for defence speech

By Andrew McEwen, Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labour Party, was yesterday accused of "wanton irresponsibility" after his hint that a British government finding itself under pressure from Washington might cut United States intelligence facilities in this country.

Although Mr Kinnock's speech contained no direct threat, it was taken by British defence experts as showing a willingness to "play the intelligence card".

Mr Jonathan Aitken, the Conservative MP for Thanet South, said that Mr Kinnock's remarks in the US showed him "at his most immature and unwise".

Mr Kinnock's speech contained an implicit recognition that Labour's defence policies would cause a serious crack in the Anglo-American alliance, resulting in withdrawals of some American forces and closures of bases, he said.

Mr Kinnock drew a parallel with US reprisals against the Labour government in New Zealand after its decision to refuse US nuclear vessels permission to enter its ports.

Mr Kinnock is making a speaking tour of the US.

# Scheme to cut homes red tape

By Nicholas Wood Political Reporter

A plan to cut red tape on council house building and renovation schemes was put forward by the Government yesterday.

It suggests scrapping the project control system, under which local authorities qualifying for state subsidies have first to submit their proposals to the Department of the Environment.

Instead, the level of assistance would be determined by reference to a national table of unit cost limits.

The ceiling on the discount available to tenants buying their homes under the right-to-buy scheme is to be raised from £25,000 to £35,000, Mr John Patten, the housing minister, said yesterday (Our Property Correspondent writes).

# Prince has to abandon scheme for homeless

By David Cross

The Prince of Wales has been forced to abandon a scheme in south London to help homeless youngsters after strong protests from his own tenants, who felt it would "drag the area down".

After two years of effort, the Prince's Royal Jubilee Trust has dropped the scheme to convert three houses in Kennington Lane and Courington Street, Kennington, near the Oval cricket ground, into homes for up to 40 teenagers at risk.

In one area residents, many of them elderly, feared for their safety and in the other tenants argued that the influx of teenagers would lower the tone of an area which was gradually being "gentrified".

Yesterday the Prince was reported to be disappointed that the scheme had fallen through.

"As this was a project with which he had been closely associated he was naturally concerned that the scheme had not gone ahead, because a lot of effort had gone into it," said a spokeswoman for the Duchy of Cornwall, which owns the properties.

Residents of Duchy of Cornwall properties in Kennington include politicians, former staff of the Royal Household and senior Civil Servants.

"Not everyone was opposed to the idea, but quite a lot of people felt it would drag the area down," said the Rev. Neil Dawson, who was vicar of St Philip's Parish, Kennington, when the project was being discussed.

The Prince first became interested in the plight of young people in inner-city areas in 1984 when he made a midnight expedition to see young dossers sleeping on cardboard boxes underneath Waterloo Bridge.

After picking his way past inert figures wrapped in urine-soaked blankets, he asked members of his Trust to find suitable premises in the Kennington area to house young people and help them on their way in the world.

Mr Harold Haywood, director of the Trust, yesterday said: "Although three houses in different locations were proposed, they all proved unsuitable, bearing in mind the need to be sensitive to existing householders and the critical need to seek neighbourhood support."

However, it is understood that not all Trust members were happy with the decision to drop the project. Some felt that the plans could have been modified to accommodate some of the misgivings of residents.

# Fate of free skies policy in the balance

By Harvey Elliott Air Correspondent

Mr Michael Spicer, the minister for aviation, left for Greece last night in a final attempt at persuading the Greek government to relax its opposition to greater competition in European air fares.

But with 10 days to go before the final meeting of the European transport ministers under British EEC presidency there is little sign that the six countries that voted against real liberalisation last month have changed their views.

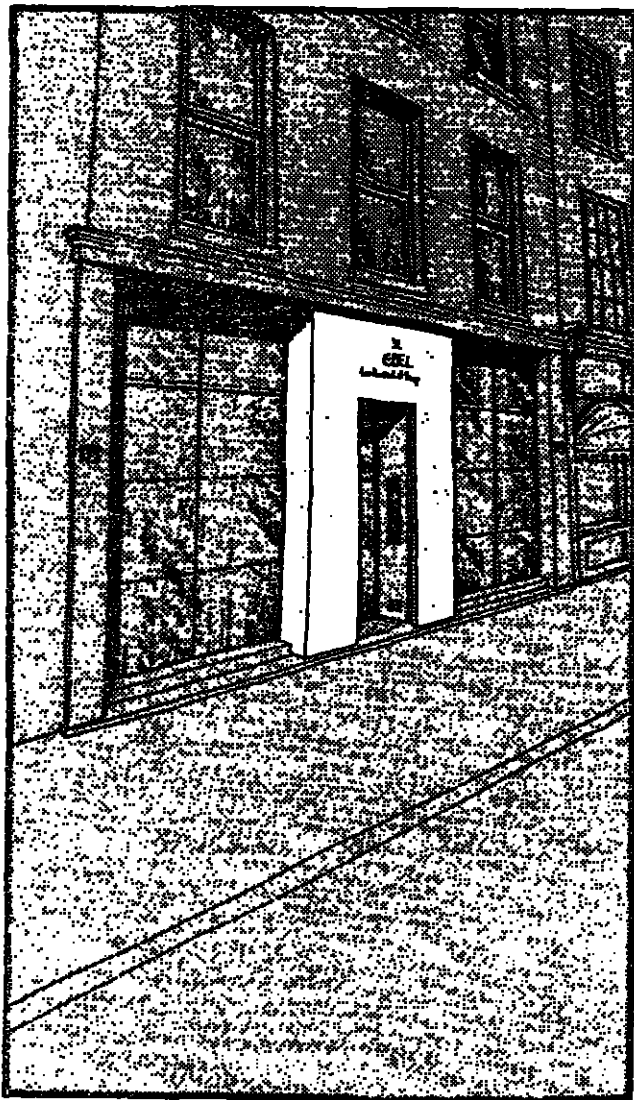
At Heathrow Airport, where he had arrived after a similar visit to Portugal, Mr Spicer said a free skies policy was now "in the balance".

But officials claimed that the Portuguese had only softened their position slightly. They now appear ready to go along if everyone else votes in favour of liberalisation.

It is now looking more likely that Britain will have to resort to law if it wants to force European governments to expose their state-owned airlines to real competition.

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# Driver 'not unfairly dismissed'

A lorry driver who was forced to resign because he did not belong to a union had not been unfairly dismissed. Courtaulds, the textiles manufacturer, told an industrial appeal tribunal yesterday.

The driver, who left the Transport and General Workers Union after a dispute, had refused to accept a transfer to another depot because "he felt he would lose face if he went", the hearing was told.

Workmates of Mr Denis Sibson, aged 57, refused to work with him and threatened to strike unless he was moved away from their depot in Greengate, near Manchester.

Mr Michael Supperstone, for Courtaulds, said that the company had asked Mr Sibson to transfer to a depot near by but he refused and resigned in November last year.

An industrial tribunal ruled in favour of a claim for constructive dismissal by Mr Sibson, a former union branch secretary employed by Courtaulds Northern Spinning for 12 years. He was assisted in his case by the Freedom Association. Sir Ralph Kilner Brown OBE, chairman of the Employment Appeals Tribunal, reserved a decision until December 19.

# Student in protest is honoured

Students at Bristol University have awarded life membership of their union to a student who led protests against Professor John Vincent earlier this year for his columns in The Sun, one of the papers affected by the Wapping dispute.

Miss Claire Godfrey was disciplined by the university for her actions and her Drama degree was withheld for six months.

But she appealed and was later acquitted by the authorities on a legal loophole.

# Duke's visit to Ulster kept secret

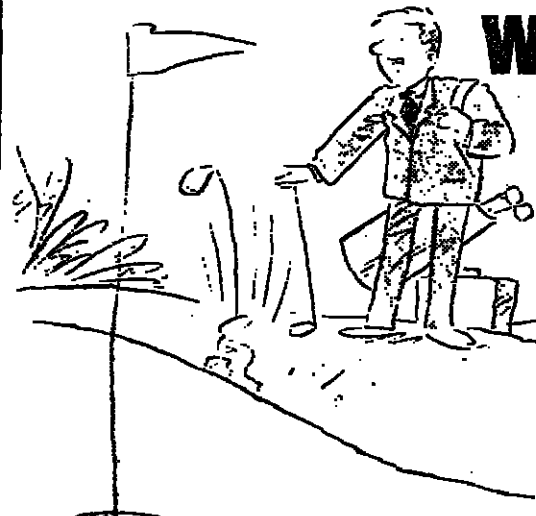
The degree of secrecy surrounding royal visits to Northern Ireland was highlighted yesterday when Army headquarters at Lisburn confirmed the Duke of Edinburgh was in the province for a day two weeks ago.

During the visit to a number of units with which he has connections, the Duke flew by helicopter to the border post at Middletown in South Armagh. Three days later it was the target of a Provisional IRA mortar attack in which five soldiers were injured.

The Duke visited the first and second battalions of the Grenadier Guards who man the Middletown post and major bases at Ballykinkor, Co Down and Ballykelly, Co Londonderry. He is Colonel of the Grenadiers.

He also met members of the intelligence corps at REME at

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# Drug-addicted mother loses challenge over child taken into care

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A mother who took drugs during pregnancy lost her challenge in the House of Lords yesterday over the removal into care of her baby daughter, who was born drug-addicted.

In a far-reaching ruling which could pave the way for legal proceedings by children against their mothers for maltreatment in the womb through abuse of drink or drugs, the Law Lords ruled that pregnant women can be held liable for the care of their unborn babies.

Some lawyers also believe that it opens the possibility of women being prosecuted for harm done to their unborn babies through illegal acts such as taking restricted drugs.

The baby, known as Victoria, who was with foster parents since her birth 15 months ago, was born prematurely, weighing only 5lb. She was suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms and spent six weeks in an intensive care unit.

Throughout the pregnancy the mother, aged 30, still an addict, took drugs in excess of those prescribed by her doctor.

Yesterday dismissing the appeal by the mother against a care order by Berkshire County Council, the five Law Lords unanimously ruled that the local authority was entitled when making its care order to take into account the mother's treatment of the unborn child.

Lord Brandon of Oakbrook said that because the mother "persisted in taking excessive narcotic drugs throughout her pregnancy" the magistrates were entitled to find that the

child's development and health had been avoidably impaired.

Lord Justice Goff added that there was no reason why the magistrates "should not be entitled to have regard to events before the child was born" or to the "state of affairs at the child's birth."

"It is contrary to common sense that they should be inhibited from doing so."

They could also say that there was a likelihood that, because of the mother's and father's drug addiction, the child's health would continue to be impaired.

That was particularly the case as the mother was "so addicted that she continued to take drugs throughout her pregnancy in the knowledge of the effect that this might have on her unborn child."

Last night, lawyers predicted that the ruling could have far-reaching effects. Mr Paul Reid, counsel for the mother, said that the ruling meant that for the first time women could be held accountable for their unborn children in law.

It did not make abortion illegal, he added; but one possible development might be children taking legal action against their mothers for damage done while in the womb.

Professor Michael Freeman, of University College, London, said that in his view it opened the possibility of criminal proceedings against mothers, albeit in the distant future.

Another solicitor for the child, Mr Chris Darbyshire, added that it also opened the doors to local authorities making care orders in such circumstances rather than seeking to

have the child made a ward of court.

There have been cases similar to this; but in the past, the local authorities have dealt with them through wardship, where the future of the child is determined by the court," he said.

"With care orders, there is no control at all over how the child is dealt with."

The parents of the child, who are to contest adoption proceedings due to start later this month, said that if possible, they would pursue the case to the European Court of Human Rights.

The mother said: "I am heartbroken. This is legalized kidnapping. We just want to be left alone to bring our daughter up ourselves."

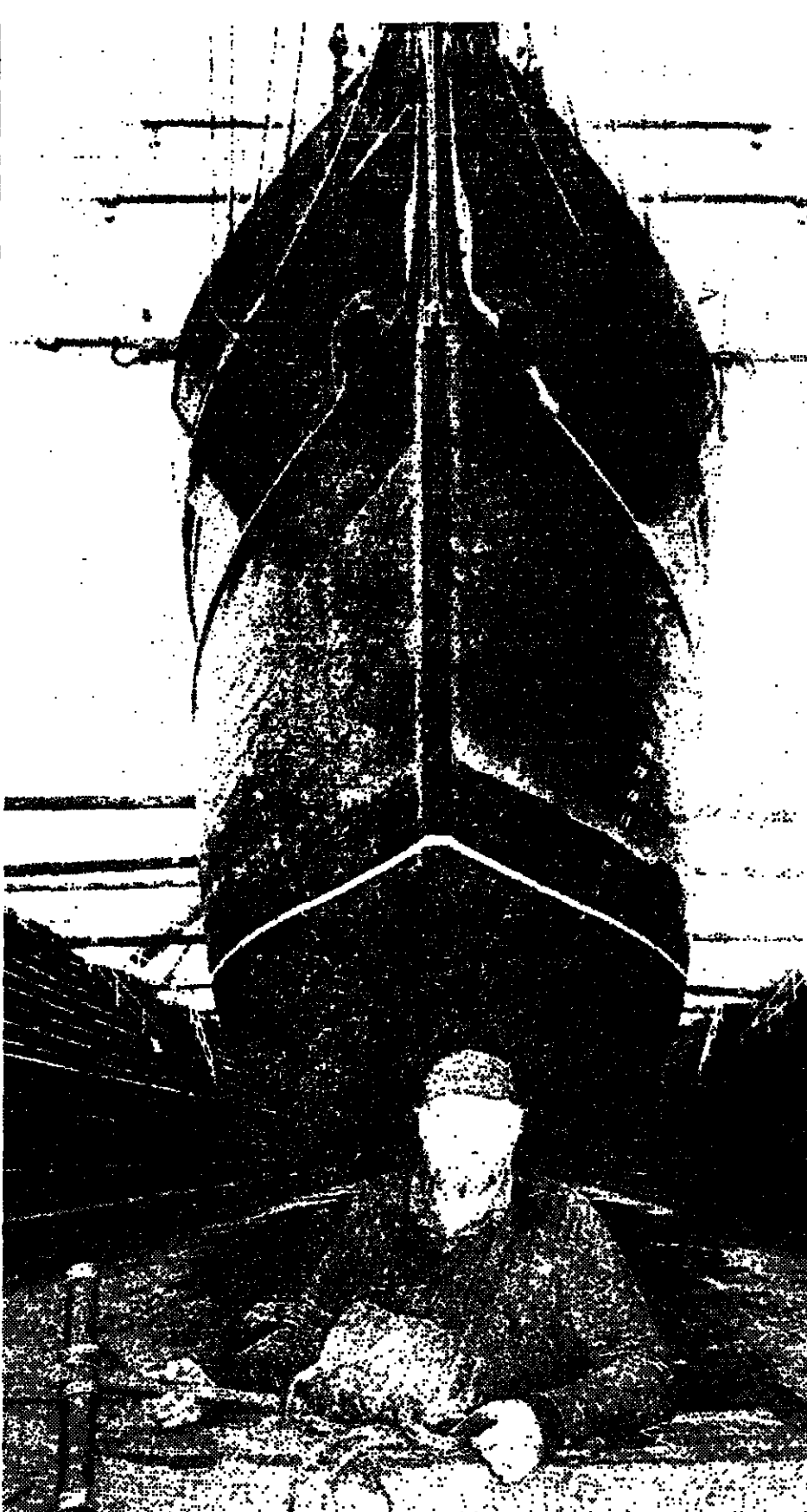
For many years, she said, she had been told she could not have a child because of blocked fallopian tubes. "Then by some miracle I had my baby, only to have her snatched away."

The parents say they are under medical care and receiving only controlled doses of methadone.

Mrs Ann Parker, Berkshire's director of social services, said that its first concern must be for the child. But in the past where wardship proceedings had been used, they had been found to be slow, cumbersome and not responsive to the needs of young children.

In future, where there was harm to the child and where the parents could not offer care, she said, the council would continue to initiate care proceedings.

Law Report, page 15



# Doctor is accused of 'poaching' patients

Dr Joseph Jaffe, a hypnotherapist accused of turning a patient into a "zombie" by using hypnosis and drugs, "poached" patients from the National Health Service for his own private practice, it was claimed yesterday.

It is alleged that his "Jaffe Juice" injections, mainly consisting of the barbiturate drug Brietal, drove Mr George Waterson, aged 49, a business man, to the point of suicide, wrecked his business and almost ruined his marriage.

Mr Nicholas Brandt, for Mr Waterson, of Arthog Road, Hale, Cheshire, told a hearing of the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee that Dr Jaffe, aged 61, "diverted" patients from the Crumpsall Road Hospital, north Manchester, to his consulting room in St John's Street, Manchester.

He said: "It was barely 35 minutes before Mr Waterson ceased to be a patient on the national health and became one at St John's Street."

Mr Waterson was not the only patient Dr Jaffe "diverted", Mr Brandt said.

He described the hypnotherapist, who allegedly obtained up to £60,000 out of Mr Waterson, as a "politically and socially ambitious man".

Dr Jaffe, of Sheepfoot Lane, Prestwich, Manchester, a former mayor of Salford, denies four charges of serious professional misconduct.

Mr Brandt said: "It is extraordinary that a man with no psychiatric qualifications could have created his own line of medical thinking and embarked on treatment on a patient without reference to anybody of any standing."

Mr Anthony Arledge, QC, in his closing speech for Dr Jaffe, denied that he had poached Mr Waterson from the NHS.

He said: "The suggestion that Dr Jaffe rubbed his hands with glee, peeped round corners and saw Mr Waterson's Rolls Royce in the hospital car park before saying 'Right, this one's for St John's Street', is absolute rubbish."

"Mr Waterson asked to be transferred to the consulting rooms. He did not like the brisk manner at the hospital."

Mr Waterson could not possibly have been as bad as people say he was. According to witnesses, this man was in a chronic state for something like four, maybe more, years and that state had got markedly worse after he started treatment by Dr Jaffe."

But none of the witnesses had done anything about Mr Waterson's condition, Mr Arledge said.

The hearing was adjourned and is expected to finish today.

# Portfolio Gold - Christmas windfall welcomed

Mr Dennis Budden, a retired mechanical engineer from Northfield, in Birmingham, was the sole winner of yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition.

Mr Budden, aged 61, says he will use the £4,000 towards home improvements and a holiday.

"Most of the pleasure will be deciding what to do with the money," he added. "But, with Christmas just around the corner, it is most welcome."

A former reader of The Daily Telegraph, Mr Budden says he was selected by The Times just before the Portfolio competition was introduced and has remained a satisfied customer.

Portfolio Gold cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

# Therapy class for school age smokers

Young smokers at a school in Dorset are being given a chance to beat their addiction, with the introduction of lunchtime anti-smoking therapy (Angela Johnson writes).

Queen Elizabeth's School, in Wimborne Minster, plans to begin the lessons next term after receiving a plea from a mother whose teenage son had become a chain smoker.

The school called in an expert to run special classes on how to give up smoking, and about 50 teenagers attended the introductory session.

Mr Peter Moore, acting headmaster, said it was the teachers' way of responding positively to a major problem.

Smoking is banned at the school, but many youngsters are believed to smoke between 20 and 25 cigarettes a day outside school hours.

# Sculptor in cage protest

A London sculptor has begun a 24-day fast locked in a cage in St Sepulchre's Church in Holborn, central London, in protest at the imprisonment of a Russian Christian dissident.

Mr Athanasios Hart, a New Zealander, is protesting on behalf of Alexander Ogorodnikov.

# £320,000 swindle by executives

Kenneth Atkinson, a senior executive at a power station, lived in luxury by running swindles and taking bribes worth a total of £320,000, Teaside Crown Court was told yesterday.

The £15,000-a-year senior engineer ended up with a £100,000 country house; a £42,000 holiday bungalow; an ocean-going cruiser and a £85,000 factory for his own electrical company.

Atkinson's wife, Frances, aged 39, was the stores supervisor at the North Tees Power Station, Cleveland, and was also involved.

Geoffrey Varley, aged 61, the station manager, of Leven Road, Yarm-on-Tees, who was in the plot too, had two yachts.

Firms who provided these luxuries, including executive cars, were paid £250,000 by the Central Electricity Generating Board on false invoices. Bribes completed the £320,000 swindle.

The court was told that months before contractors began work on an £4.2 million modernisation programme on the station in 1978 life began to improve for the Atkinsons.

The couple, with two children, moved from a three-bedroom semi-detached house to The Highlands, a white-painted house in extensive grounds at Brompton near Northallerton.

The three former executives admitted fraud, conspiracy, corruption and theft.

Eleven firms and contractors pleaded guilty to giving bribes, deception and forgery. They will be sentenced later.

# Police return £2m sex books to store

By Peter Evans and Peter De Jonno

Police yesterday delivered four lorryloads of pornography, about 500,000 books and magazines worth an estimated £2 million, to the east London warehouse from which it was seized in a raid involving 100 officers almost two years ago.

The return of the sex books was ordered by Newham West magistrates who had ruled they were not obscene, even though magazines of the same titles seen by The Times contained explicit sexual scenes including oral sex and lesbianism and group sex.

Titles ranged from Whitehouse, Rustler and Park Lane which are available in newsagents, to Colour Climax, Rodox and Intercourse Illustrated.

While the police attitude was "very philosophical" according to Det Inspector Colin White of the Obscene Publications Branch, who oversaw the operation, Mr Brian Richards, managing director of Quietlynn Ltd, owners of the material, was triumphant.

"All this shows is that the whole thing was a waste of taxpayers' money," he said in the forecourt of the warehouse in Faraday Road, Stratford, that is the headquarters of the company that has shot to prominence in the past four years.

"This is pornography but none of it is illegal. I draw the line at anything involving children, animals or torture," he said.

Magistrates at Newham West Court had ordered material from a raid on St

Valentine's Day last year, code-named Operation Sweetheart, to be returned.

Quietlynn has once more been the subject of police attention with the seizure on November 27 of four lorryloads of magazines and video cassettes from its east London warehouse.

Thirty-four forces throughout the rest of Britain had been alerted by Scotland Yard to retail outlets in their areas supplied with material from Quietlynn's warehouse. Viewing by magistrates of the latest material seized may be early next week.

The impact of Mr Richards on Quietlynn after he became a director on July 15, 1982 was immediate. In the first results for the period from October 18, 1982, to June 30, 1983, the consolidated profit and loss account showed a turnover of £6.7 million.

But the cost of sales is given as £4.2 million, leaving a gross profit of £2.4 million.

Out of that came £1.9 million administrative expenses. Together with distribution and other costs that left a loss for the group of nearly £250,000.

The directors' report for the year ending June 30, 1984, described the main activities of the group and company as being publishers and retailers of magazines and ancillary products.

The turnover was now £7.6 million, the gross profit £2.9 million, the administrative expenses £2.3 million. The profit for the group was given as £71,009.

# Russians 'harassed' bank clerk

A Russian bank tried to impose "military" discipline on a clerk they later dismissed for being too left-wing, an industrial tribunal in London was told yesterday.

Mr Tony Palmer, a clerk, also claimed one of his bosses at the London branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank threatened to "fill him in". Mr Palmer, aged 39, said he was harassed by his superiors because of his trade union activities.

A report on his work said he was "a disruptive influence", worked at an "erratic speed", and in one year was late 63 times and off sick for eight days, the hearing was told.

When Mr Palmer saw the report, he replied by letter saying: "These comments could only be relevant if discipline of a military nature was being imposed. If I wished to be subjected to military discipline I would have joined the Army."

Mr Philip Naughton, for the bank, said: "He appears to be wholly unable to accept any criticism of him as valid."

Mr Palmer, of Darwin Drive, Tonbridge, Kent, claims he was unfairly dismissed because the bank did not like his union activities as health and safety officer for the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union.

The hearing continues.

# Discovery looking shipshape again

Captain Scott's ship Discovery, in the Victoria Dock, Dundee, looks over Jim Hayter, who has helped to recast her over the past seven weeks (Ken Gosling writes).

Restoration work on Discovery, returned last Easter to her home port from the Thames, will take a further three years. The Dundee Heritage Trust needs to raise £500,000 to pay for interior repairs.

All the old external paint has been stripped and four new coats have been applied to her wooden hull.

Discovery sailed in 1901 to the Antarctic under Scott's leadership. She was frozen into the ice for two years and was rescued by two other Dundee-built ships five days before Scott was to have abandoned her.

Photograph: Arthur Foster

# Savoy safe 'used as lending bank'

A security manager dismissed by the Savoy Hotel for failing to report that guards were using the safe as a lending bank, denied yesterday that he ignored the problem.

Mr Ian Yexley, aged 30, told an industrial tribunal that he disciplined Mr Ken Rhodes after he was caught putting IOUs into the lost property safe to borrow money for a night out.

He said: "I told him in no uncertain terms it was not ever to happen again and he should consider that he was having a verbal warning."

"He realized that he should not have borrowed the money

and said the way he had left IOUs and taken the money out in the presence of another guard showed he was going to repay it."

Mr Yexley went on: "I did not put a report forward because I felt I had dealt with the matter correctly. There was no evidence of theft and the matter had been dealt with straight away."

He felt the trouble "was just a clash of personality" between Mr Timothy Beer, a security officer who found the IOU, and Mr Rhodes.

Mr Yexley said: "I did not want to cause more problems within the department with

security officers, fighting among each other."

But Mr Beer, aged 29, who had found the IOUs taped to the safe door, gave a report to the management.

He told the tribunal: "It was gross misconduct. I felt Mr Yexley might not take action because it would be a bad reflection on his department."

"On face value if the person whose contents were in the safe had returned for them they could have been given back a wallet minus X amount, of money."

Mr Beer said he was told by Mr Rhodes, the guard later dismissed for borrowing the money: "It is common prac-

ture, everyone has done it."

Mr Yexley added that he had no idea that such a practice was common, and claimed he told the personnel manager, Mr David Lowth, what he had done.

Mr Yexley, of Pevansey Road, Tooting south-west London, claims that his dismissal, for not reporting the "borrowing", was unfair.

# Guarded response from manager

By Alan Hamilton

Security was the subject of some reticence at the Savoy Hotel yesterday, following claims at an industrial tribunal that the prestigious residence's own security staff had been in the habit of borrowing money from the lost property safe, and that three window cleaners had been caught stealing money from rooms.

Mr Peter Cromie, manager of the Savoy, tall and morning-dressed in the lobby among the advancing waves of lunch guests, tactfully declined to discuss details of his security,

beyond hinting that steps had been taken to cut off the lost property safe as a source of short-term borrowing.

But he was willing to show off his electronic room-key system, installed 18 months ago.

A computer registers every time a room is entered with the electronic key, whose combination is changed every time a new guest is given a room.

A window cleaner or anyone else who has legitimate reason for entering a room has to sign for a key, and his presence in the room will also be logged

"The system was not installed because there was a particular security problem. We were simply taking preventive measures," Mr Cromie said.

The Savoy's security staff are all employed directly by the hotel rather than by an outside agency. All wear plain clothes, and are generally indistinguishable from guests.

The management declined to say whether dishonesty among staff brought automatic instant dismissal.

That, it appears, would be a breach of security.



TWO THINGS HAVE PUT the small town of Lynchburg, Tennessee on the map. One is the distillery you're looking at, the oldest registered distillery in America. The other is the unique whiskey that's produced here, Jack Daniel's. It's always been distilled here, and only ever here. And it's been a way of life for over 100 years. So no wonder people call it good ol' Tennessee sippin' whiskey.



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December 4 1986

PARLIAMENT

Currie debate demand by Tory

A Conservative MP asked during business questions for an early debate on an Opposition early day motion questioning the conduct of Mrs Edwina Currie, the Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security.

Row over 'rudeness'

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab.) on a point of order, said that Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C.) had recently made an unpleasant comment about Mrs Helen Hayman, a former MP.

TV request is denied

It would be unrealistic, in the concluding stages of a Parliament, to take a decision on the televising of the House of Commons, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House of Commons said.

Parliament next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Teachers' Pay and Conditions Bill, second reading; Tuesday: Abolition of Domestic Rates, etc (Scotland) Bill, second reading; Wednesday: Teachers' Pay and Conditions Bill, remaining stages.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private member's motion on local government.

Silence from Thatcher on Rothschild allegations

PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister, stonewalling throughout, refused to be drawn on the issue of allegations that Lord Rothschild, former head of the No 10 Think Tank, might have been a Soviet spy, other than to say that a letter by him published that day was being considered in Government.

She faced a series of questions on the subject by Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, during Prime Minister's question time in the Commons.

Mr Timothy Brinton (Gravesham, C) opened the exchanges when he asked what steps she would take, in the light of the work done under successive governments by Lord Rothschild, to protect his reputation against false innuendo and smear?

"It would be unfair to exclude him from security briefings until he has had the opportunity to read his letter," Mr Biffen said. "If this is a brand new committee with no experience, its first task would be a major one."

1981, in the case of Sir Roger Hollis quite explicitly, and now respond to Lord Rothschild's plea by making clear he was not and never has been a Soviet agent? Mrs Thatcher: Lord Rothschild published a letter this morning, which I have seen. It is being considered in Government as should be and I cannot add anything at this stage. I would have thought Mr Hattersley would have understood that.

Putting aside the personal anguish that her answer is bound to cause, Lord Rothschild is head of the Central Policy Review Staff, working at 10 Downing Street for Mr Edward Heath when he was Prime Minister; is the Prime Minister really not prepared to say here and now that Lord Rothschild was not a spy?

practice of this House that the Government does not comment on matters of this kind" (loud Conservative cheers). Mr James Hamilton (Mothelwell North, Lab.) will she tell us when she first became aware that Sir Robert Armstrong's evidence was incorrect and when she instructed him to correct it?

Mrs Thatcher: As he is aware, and as the Attorney General repeated on Monday, the Government is a plaintiff in this case and we are not able to comment.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): Lord Rothschild is a consultant of mine and a very distinguished public servant and his letter requires immediate and urgent attention.

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot add further to what I have said and I hope the House will understand that. Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab.) asked if the Prime Minister would separate the position of Cabinet Secretary from that of Secretary of the Civil Service.

Mrs Thatcher: No. Mr Dalyell: Six years before Sydney, was Sir Robert Armstrong acting in his capacity as head of the Civil Service or in his capacity as Cabinet Secretary when he participated in the decision to withhold from the Attorney General knowledge of how Chapman Fincher's book was obtained or purchased?

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot add anything further to what I have already said. Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab.): Many of us on this side would be glad if she would suspend forthwith her contacts with the Leader of the Opposition on matters of security since none of us believe a word she says about that or anything else (Labour laughter, Conservative protests).

"It is strange that only today after the intervention by Lord Rothschild in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, the Prime Minister has been dragged to the despatch box and even yet she refuses to make the statement we demanded two weeks ago. Will she now make a full statement?" Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons: The remarks made by him about the Prime Minister and his tone and terms tell me more about him than about her. Labour MPs: Answer the question.



Mr William Hamilton taking a view of the Prime Minister's statements.

Concern over forest grants

There was concern in much of the country about the system of grants and fiscal incentives by management companies to provide blanket afforestation in many parts of the upland areas, Mr Michael Forsyth (Stirling, C) said during Commons questions on agriculture.

He said that this caused considerable damage to farming interests and to the environment, in addition to damaging tourism. Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said it must be remembered that the fact that there was so much forestry in this country was due largely to the activities of specialist firms. But he agreed strongly that all future plantings should be given the same status as those that were environmentally sympathetic.

He said earlier that he had received representations from organizations and individuals on the benefits of expansion of the forestry industry. He emphasized the environmental benefits of including a broadleaved component.

Aids scheme

Mr Antony Newton, Minister for Health, said in a written reply that careful consideration would be given to whether it would be worthwhile for condoms to be provided free as part of the fight against Aids, given that they were already widely available cheaply.

Art on tour

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, is discussing with the Museums and Galleries Commission the scope for introducing a scheme to support touring exhibitions, including those involving the loan of items from national collections, he said in a written reply.

Falklands TV

The new taped television service for the Falkland Islands garrison will begin on Thursday, Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces, said in a written reply. It will transmit four hours of taped current BBC and ITV programmes.

Imports of butter still declining

The United Kingdom has about 260,000 tonnes of butter in store, Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions on agriculture.

He said that this was on the agenda of the agricultural ministers next week, the proper place for it. Mr Patrick McLoughlin (West Derbyshire, C): Is he not disturbed by the remarks of the chairman of the Milk Marketing Board this morning predicting a cut of 11 per cent in British dairy quotas and a loss of thousands of jobs in the UK dairy industry?

Mr Sean Hughes (Knowsley South, Lab): Can he confirm that butter stocks in British butter factories have increased by a staggering 33 per cent in the past six months? Could not the Government make a quantity of butter available free to old age pensioners this winter?

Mr Gummer: If we could find a buyer to despatching butter to deserving people did not actually mean there was less butter sold and therefore more going into intervention we would be happy to do it. I am looking carefully at proposals, but have not time to say to do that. I would like to.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C): New Zealanders and other importers have access to the UK market but must sell on better performance and price. Therefore the UK butter industry which is falling to sell British butter. Mr Gummer: It is important that the butter industry should seek to sell to British housewives. It is difficult to talk about the fact that we are self-sufficient if we are putting all these tonnes of butter into intervention while other people - not just New Zealanders - are selling their butter on our markets, even though in many cases it is more expensive than our own. The UK butter was more expensive than British butter in Tesco last Monday and only 1p less expensive in Sainsbury's today.

Defence debates

Nato 'exists to prevent war'

The following are summaries of defence debates that appeared in later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

Nato existed solely to prevent war and its whole strategy was defensive, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said in the Commons debate. For that strategy to work, he said, Nato must have and be seen to have sufficient forces to convince any potential aggressor that he had more to lose than to gain by aggression.

Opening the debate, Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, moved a motion reaffirming support for Britain's membership of Nato and stating that a policy combining the unilateral abandonment of Britain's nuclear deterrent, the expulsion from Britain of the US nuclear contribution to Nato and the rejection of Nato's policy of maintaining conventional and nuclear deterrence while pursuing negotiations for disarmament was incompatible with membership of Nato and the security of Britain.

He said that the Government had an obligation to provide effectively for the defence of the country. It also had an obligation to use its best endeavours to turn down the ratchet of the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race. But his Government was committed to increasing the nuclear arms race

through the Trident programme. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, moved a government amendment rejecting the non-nuclear defence policies of the Labour Party. He said that the Liberal-SDP motion did not even mention the Liberal Party's views on defence. Mr Steel had failed lamentably in his one opportunity to put across some idea to the country of what Liberal defence policy was.

Even if a Labour government spent every penny of the money being devoted to the Trident programme to increase conventional defence, it would do virtually nothing to alter the conventional arms for our defence. Mr Donald Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said that the debate was being held because of Mr Steel's desperate desire to paper over the cracks of his party's defence policy.

Trident was the only option if one wanted to go down the road of acquiring a third generation of British nuclear weaponry. The Labour Party thought that was not necessary. The Alliance motion was rejected by 217 votes to 22. Government majority 195 and the Government amendment carried by 208 votes to 35 - Government majority, 173. Opening the Lords debate, Lord Thorpeoff, Secretary of State

Petrol tax Bill queried by MPs

The method to be used in the Advance Petroleum Revenue Tax Bill to help North Sea oil companies affected by the fall in oil prices was questioned in the Commons by Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, when the Bill was discussed in committee in the Commons.

The Bill brings forward the repayment of APRT credits to oil companies with fields that have yet to generate any net cash flow which could be used to finance further development. Mr Gould said that the first of a group of amendments he was moving would remove the requirement that, to qualify for the repayment, a company must be in a field that had not reached the payback stage or, in other words, was not yet making a profit.

The Government had done what it could, in what was inevitably a bit of an crude way to identify companies needing help. But it would be unfortunate if the outcome was that some fields and some companies, perhaps judged by inappropriate criteria, found themselves excluded from the repayment while other companies in a similar situation would benefit.

Presumably the Government's thinking was that a field which had reached payback would be identified by definition, that the companies with interests in it should have overcome their cash flow problems because the field should be generating enough income to enable them to overcome particular short-term problems.

That rough-and-ready criterion seemed to work in most cases. Companies such as Britoil and Enterprise Oil would benefit, but the Maureen Field would seem to fall outside the criterion. That field had still much unrelieved APRT, but no relief could be offered under the Bill because payback had been reached before July 1, 1986, the qualifying date.

Mr Norman Lamont, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that the amendments, if taken with another proposed change that would raise the ceiling on the early repayment to a company in respect of a particular field from £15 million to £20 million, would involve a package costing £210 million.

The total reduction in the 1986-87 tax take would be increased from £310 million, the amount proposed by the Government, to £230 million. The lion's share of the £80 million was to go to independent, medium and smaller companies.

The amendment would result in the benefits ceasing to be channelled primarily into companies in key developments where cash flow was likely to be a problem, thus putting at risk further development. The amendment took a scatter gun approach.

Explaining the distribution of the Bill's benefits, he said that only 24 per cent of the repayments would go to the majors, although their share of the total APRT outstanding was 50 per cent, and the smaller companies would receive 40 per cent of the benefit, while their share of the total APRT outstanding was 22 per cent.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said the Government was not treating the oil companies like the coal industry. Instead of shutting down oil fields the Government was going to relieve the oil companies of certain taxation and give them an advance of £310 million in pre-election years.

That was so that the oil companies could put more money into Tory Party coffers for the next election. Mr Lamont said that the amendment suggested going beyond payback into the safe-guard provisions, but the Government's concern in the Bill was with cash-flow shortages putting a brake on developments which might not then go ahead.

Mr Gould withdrew the amendments. He moved a further amendment which would increase the amount available to each oil field from £15 million to £20 million. If the idea was so good and commendable, he said, why not go further, or was there a particular significance to the sum of £310 million involved? Mr Lamont said that the object had been to target repayments to companies which might suffer particular cash-flow difficulties and it had been judged that this degree of relief would reduce cash-flow shortages in appropriate cases and make further research and development possible at existing fields.

Mr Gould said that the fear had been that the Bill represented the first instalment of repayments to the oil industry by a Government flush with money from North Sea oil, with more to come. He withdrew the amendment. The committee stage was concluded and the Bill completed its remaining stages.

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

Boldness often pays in politics, and Mr Kinnock deserves the credit he is being given for taking his case for a non-nuclear defence policy directly to American politicians and public opinion. But to reconcile them to his strategy, I believe, an impossible task.

His difficulty is not that many Americans do not know what he proposes. Even before his visit a surprising number of them were aware of his ideas and did not like them. Throughout my time in the United States last month I found even fairly liberal Democrats eager to impress upon me that it was not only the Reagan Administration that was opposed to Labour's defence commitments.

What Americans object to is not the renunciation of the British independent deterrent but the proposal to get rid of all United States nuclear bases from this country.

Whether we keep our own nuclear weapons is seen as a decision for the British. But the expulsion of American nuclear bases would be regarded, and to my mind rightly, as a threat to the stability of Nato.

Kinnock loyal to Nato alliance

That is not what Mr Kinnock intends, nor what the Labour Party proposes. There are powerful voices in the party calling for British withdrawal from Nato. But a series of Labour conferences have voted consistently by large majorities against that option.

Mr Kinnock has himself spoken with vehemence of his loyalty to the alliance, and I do not question his sincerity. But his words and his policy do not point in the same direction.

It would be a psychological blow to Nato if that policy were put into effect, especially at this time when articulate voices are heard in the United States questioning America's continued role in the alliance. Europe is no longer the centre of American strategic concern, as it was when Nato was founded.

Now one hears increasingly the argument that because of the alliance too large a proportion of American defence resources are directed to Europe, that it would be better for budgetary as well as defence reasons at least to reduce the number of American troops there and that the Europeans ought to be doing more to defend themselves.

Many Americans are therefore looking for an excuse to bring some or all of these troops back home. The compulsory removal of their nuclear bases from Britain would provide just that excuse. Britain is not and never has been a minor member of the alliance, so what it does has more than a proportionate effect on American opinion.

In this instance it would be seen as rebuffing the United States and according a low priority to Nato by changing Britain's role regardless of the wishes of other members.

There is a contradiction at the heart of Mr Kinnock's policy. It is designed to shift Nato strategy towards the conventional defence of Europe. But because it would involve a partial rejection of the American defence role in Europe it would in all probability weaken the American commitment to European defence.

Troops would go as the first step

As their commitment weakened, however, it is much more likely that their conventional contribution would be run down before their nuclear protection was withdrawn. American troops would be going back across the Atlantic while the nuclear guarantee was maintained, though with somewhat reduced credibility.

This would make it infinitely harder to build up Nato's conventional strength in Europe, which Mr Kinnock proclaims to be his objective. He is putting forward a two-pronged policy with the potential to implement only the first prong. It is possible to believe that a Labour government would remove American nuclear bases, but not that it would strengthen Nato's conventional forces as he would like.

This is a policy that would make sense only on the assumption that Soviet military strength no longer poses a threat to Western Europe. It is not only the American public that will be unwilling to base its policy on such an assumption.

Thatcher blames rates formula

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister sympathized last night with the plight of Birmingham and other cities which have suffered after the Government's controversial revision of rate support grant to local councils.

But during Commons questions she blamed the complex formula used for allocating central government cash to local councils and repeated a pledge to reform the rates system.

Birmingham, set to lose £31 million in grant support originally promised in October, is the council worst affected by the changes announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, which switched about £22 million extra grant to the shire counties.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, asked Mrs Thatcher how she squared her intention to build "one nation" with Birmingham's loss of cash. "Bearing in mind the deep privations there are in Birmingham about the prosperity

Peers are to study efficiency

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the House, disclosed details yesterday of the informal group of peers who are to investigate ways of speeding procedures in the Lords.

The group has been formed in the wake of the backlog of business which has meant long hours - and frayed tempers - at the end of the last two sessions.

Lord Whitelaw announced that the group would examine the conduct of business, including statements, the length of speeches, the rules of debate, as well as the law-making procedures.

Peers on all sides welcomed the move. But there are doubts about how time could be saved without restricting the traditional freedoms to pursue their particular interests. Lord Whitelaw was being invited to put their views. It will consist of: Lord Aberdare, chairman of committees; Lord Perth; Lord Belstead; Lady Llewellyn-Davies; Lord Aylestone; and Lord Wigoder.

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# Standard of maternity care 'plummeting' due to midwives shortage

By Jill Sherman

Standards of maternity services are approaching danger levels in parts of the country due to a severe shortage of midwives, the Royal College of Midwives said yesterday.

The college said that midwives are leaving the service, because of poor pay and stressful workloads, and health authorities were unable to fill vacancies.

According to a survey conducted by the college, some health authorities are unable to fill half their vacancies and nearly 25 per cent of the country's 192 district health authorities have vacancy levels of more than 10 per cent. One health authority reported vacancies in 69 per cent of its midwife posts.

Mrs Rosemary Jenkins, RCM professional officer for Wales, said that health authorities were having to fill the vacancies with staff who had no obstetric training, including nursing auxiliaries.

"Labour wards are fast turning into production lines. The personal touch, an integral part of maternity care, has been sacrificed," Mrs Jenkins said.

"Mothers in post-natal wards are being cared for by nurses with no training in this field. Midwives are fighting a losing battle to maintain levels."

Yesterday the college defied an embargo imposed by the joint staff side of the nurses and midwives pay review body, by issuing its own

evidence to the review body. The college claimed that midwives should be made a special case as their role was fundamentally different to nurses.

In its evidence the college said that although there were 250,000 qualified midwives in the country, only 30,000 were willing to practise in the NHS. Last year nearly a quarter of the midwifery students who qualified did not practise.

"The majority of midwives earn around £7,000 per annum. They are responsible for 76 per cent of the country's deliveries," Miss Ruth Ashton, RCM general secretary, said.

The college has now asked the review body to regrade all midwives to a higher Whiteley Council grading. All midwives on staff nurse grades earning as little as £6,475 should be graded as midwifery sisters, on a minimum salary of £8,070, it said.

Yesterday Mrs Edwina Currie, the junior health minister, was told that all nursing services were now facing a serious crisis, due to a shortage of recruits and because health authorities, faced with financial cutbacks, were reducing staff by cutting intakes of new students.

Dr Eve Bendall, chief executive of the English National Board, which oversees nurse training, said that until 1982, about 30,000 new students were recruited every year. Since then the numbers had

dropped by 25 per cent to 22,000.

Ten per cent of all qualified nurses leave the NHS every year, most of whom are women who have been qualified for less than eight years.

"The numbers now qualifying are barely covering the numbers who are leaving and the signs are that the downward trend is continuing," Dr Bendall said.

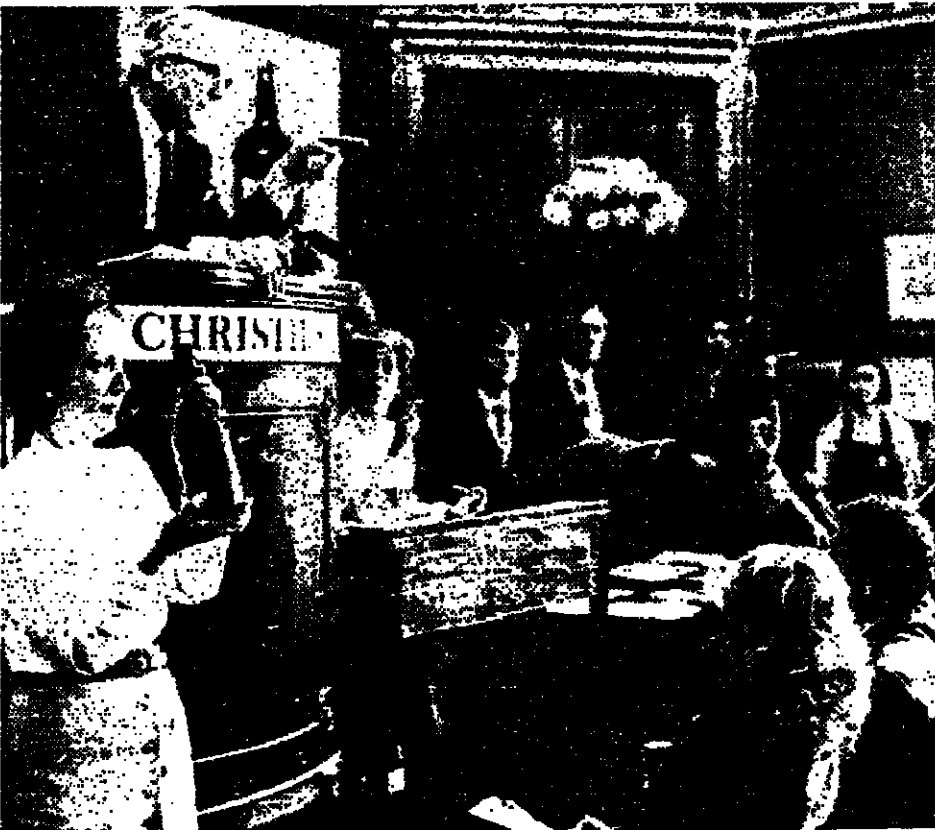
She called for urgent action to reduce the drain of qualified staff, including improving pay, management and personnel policies.

It was also important to try and get back nurses who were qualified, who wished to work, but who were in other jobs.

This could be done by back-to-nursing courses, sensitive personnel policies and positive attitudes from senior nursing managers.

Mrs Currie said that the NHS management board was now examining recruitment problems but that senior managers should also take responsibility for ensuring that staff were not put under excessive strain.

She suggested that more men should go into nursing and that educational qualifications for people wanting to enter nursing could be made more flexible. Pay was only part of the problem, she said, and added that the Government had paid out the award recommended by the pay review body.



Mr Iyad Shihlak (hand raised) bids yesterday for the bottle (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

## £39,600 for historic wine

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A single bottle of Chateau d'Yquem dating from 1784 and engraved with the initials of Thomas Jefferson, then American minister in Paris, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £39,600 (estimate £10,000 plus).

It was bought by Mr Iyad Shihlak, a Jordanian, on behalf of a friend in the United States. The price sets an auction record for Yquem but did not come as a surprise in the light of the £105,000 paid for a bottle of Jefferson's 1787 Lafite at Christie's last year.

Mr Shihlak had never been

seen at a Christie's sale before but he settled himself in the front row, directly underneath the auctioneer's rostrum, and bid flamboyantly, spending a total of £51,476.70.

His cheapest purchase was a set of three bottles of 1863 Malrose at £101.20 (estimate £60 plus) and the most expensive - Yquem apart - a single bottle of 1832 Lafite at £3,520 (estimate £2,000 plus).

The Yquem comes from a cache of bottles found in a Paris cellar three years ago which were acquired by Mr Hardy Rodenstock, of Wies-

baden. It included three Jefferson bottles of Yquem, one of which was drunk in 1985 and one of which he retains.

Mr Michael Broadbent, of Christie's, tasted the 1985 bottle and reports: "The nose was perfect: gentle, scented vanilla, no oxidation, not a trace of acetification, no faults."

The sale also set a new auction price record for a bottle of twentieth-century wine, when a jeroboam of Chateau Petrus 1945 sold for £7,920 (estimate £5,000 plus) to an English connoisseur.

# Siege man in plea switch must face charge of murder

Errol Walker, a self-confessed killer, was still facing a murder charge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after the prosecution refused to accept his plea of guilty to manslaughter.

Mr Walker, aged 29, had a "change of heart" on the third day of his murder trial, and admitted he stabbed a mother to death during a 29-hour siege in west London last Christmas.

He denied murder, but admitted the manslaughter of Mrs Jackie Charles, aged 22. He also admitted severely wounding her daughter Carlene, aged four, during the siege. At first he had denied all charges.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said that after considering Mr Walker's pleas "the Crown cannot accept them."

The jury was told the trial would continue with Mr Walker facing two charges: murder and one of attempting to murder the girl, Mr Walker, of Tachbrook Road, Southall, west London, has denied both.

Mr Justice Alliott has told the jurors they will be trying Mr Walker on the murder charge on a limited issue based on psychiatric evidence.

The prosecution alleges that Mr Walker took Mrs Charles and her daughter hostage in their council flat on Christmas day. Minutes later he allegedly hurled Mrs Charles from a window after fatally stabbing her in the neck.

He then turned on the girl, slashing her with a 10in knife and threatening to kill her, Mr Bevan has said.

The girl's ordeal lasted 29 hours until she was rescued by a policeman, who shot Mr Walker through the head.

Mr Walker took the hostages when he went to the flats in Poynters Court, Northolt, looking for his wife, Marlene, after a rift with her. He demanded police should bring her to the flat or else he would cut, maim and kill the girl, it is alleged.

At one point he dangled her from a third floor balcony by her vest. He tied her up and smashed a police radio against her head, threatened to cut off her hand, sever her jugular vein, electrocute and suffocate her, Mr Bevan has told the court.

Police Constable Anthony Long said he was among several armed officers who stormed the flat to end the siege. After throwing a stun grenade through the kitchen window, he climbed in and saw Mr Walker holding the girl on top of him.

"I could see his hand moving up and down, it appeared he was cutting her across the throat."

"I shouted 'drop it, you bastard'. He did not. I fired a pair of shots at his shoulder. When this appeared to have no effect, I fired a single aimed shot at his temple from a distance of 3ft."

PC Long said he had three years' experience with firearms. He was told by the judge: "This was an agonizing decision you were faced with. Mercifully the defendant has made a full recovery. Well done." The hearing continues today.

## Ruling on Ripper hunt later

Mrs Doreen Hill, mother of the Yorkshire Ripper's last victim, must wait to hear if she has won her appeal against a ruling which blocked her attempt to sue West Yorkshire police for damages.

In the Court of Appeal in London yesterday, judgement was reserved by Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Glidewell and Sir Rouseley Crammings-Bruce.

Mrs Hill, a widow, aged 52, of Leaham Crescent, Ormsby, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, claims that Jacqueline, who was murdered by Peter Sutcliffe in November 1980, would still be alive but for police negligence in tracking him down.

She asked the Court of Appeal to overturn a ruling by Sir Neil Lawson last December that she had no legal basis for her claim.

He granted an application to Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, to strike out her claim. He ruled that Mrs Hill could not establish that the police owed a duty of care to Jacqueline, aged 20, to catch Sutcliffe before she became his thirteenth murder victim.

In court this week, Mrs Hill's counsel, Mr Richard Clegg, QC, said the police were guilty of "administrative and operational blunders and lack of judgement from the top of the force downwards".

Mr Alan Rawley, QC, for West Yorkshire Police, challenged Mrs Hill's claim. If the duty of care existed it would be of an "enormous and vast type," he said.

If Mrs Hill obtains damages she plans to use them to set up a trust fund for underprivileged children in memory of Jacqueline, who was killed as she walked the few yards from a bus stop to her hall of residence at Leeds University.

## £18m debt admitted by dealer

A chartered accountant told a bankruptcy hearing yesterday that he had kept no books while doing share dealing as a Lloyd's underwriter.

Mr Indra Sethia, aged 39, of Arundel Road, Sutton, Surrey, admitted debts of more than £18 million and he agreed with Mr Jaffray Mogg, Assistant Official Receiver, that another £7 million was unaccounted for.

At Croydon Bankruptcy Court, Mr Sethia admitted understating various other liabilities which he had not mentioned in his statement of affairs. He was ordered by the registrar to submit new figures. Mr Sethia, who once ran five finance companies, became a Lloyd's underwriter in 1978 and from that work he had been making an annual profit of around £12,000.

He said: "I have no records of my dealings at Lloyd's. I did not keep books as such."

The public examination was adjourned to March 28.

## Opera singer seeks divorce

Mr Richard Van Allan, aged 41, the opera singer, is to divorce his wife after 10 years of marriage.

Mr Van Allan, of south London, is seeking a decree nisi from his wife Elizabeth, aged 31, of north London. They have lived apart for more than two years.

## Funeral for PC in fall

A funeral service was held yesterday for Police Constable John Taylor, aged 26, who died while on duty last week from injuries received in a 50ft fall from flats in Stoke on Trent.

His widow Angela is expecting their first child. A man has been charged with his murder.

## Ancient map was used as wrapping

By Kenneth Gosling

An unusual fragment of vellum map, described by one scholar as being like a sheet of dried lasagne, is to go on exhibition at the British Library from next Thursday.

Dating from the mid-fourteenth century, it was identified by library experts after being taken there by Mrs Joyce Overden, of New Barnet, north London.

The piece, measuring 2ft by 9ins, was wrapped round a family heirloom, an ancient rental book, which Mrs Overden took to the library with other documents after a spate of burglaries in her area.

It is the first such fragment of what is known as the Aslake Map - named after Walter Aslake, a Norfolk complete medieval wall map of the kind, dating from the thirteenth century, is to be found in Hereford Cathedral.

"I don't think we realized just how important it was until we had it under ultra-violet light", a library spokesman said. "Not a lot was visible to the naked eye but a lot of detail has shown up. Most of the writing on the map, which shows an area

from the Red Sea to the Canaries, is in Latin, but the northern place names are a mixture of Italian and Catalan. It is based on maps similar to the 1275 Ptolemy world map which is in the library's possession."

The map was reconstructed in a fortnight by a curator in the manuscripts department. It has many bizarre inscriptions locating various strange tribes, such as: "The Agosty who eat only panthers and lions and have one eye in their foreheads and large feet and are of deadly aspect". Another locates "the people who eat salted locusts and who do not exceed 60 years".

It was Walter Aslake who compiled the rental roll and who is thought to have salvaged the map from Creek Abbey, near Hunstanton, where it was seriously damaged in an arson attack in 1484. Some of the unburnt pieces were used to bind books, which is how this fragment survived.

The British Library says the map would have been copied from several sources, much of it misspelt, which may account for the peculiar spelling of "Africa" on the western side of the fragment.

Financial market data table including sections for STOCKS, BOND YIELDS, and OIL AND GAS. It lists various market indices and their values.

Table titled 'MODELS, AIRCRAFT, TRAIN' listing various models and their specifications, including 'Standard and Cycles' and 'Commercial Vehicles'.

Table titled 'NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISH' listing various newspapers and their publication details, including titles like 'The Times', 'The Daily Telegraph', etc.

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Table titled 'OVERSEAS TRADERS' listing various international trading companies and their details, including 'African Lakes', 'Banco de Portugal', etc.



More police over...

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# More prisoners held in police cells because of overcrowding in jails

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The prison overcrowding crisis has taken a turn for the worse with a population of more than 48,000 in England and Wales forcing drastic use of police cells.

There were 195 prisoners held in police cells on Friday, as numbers in custody soared to their highest since the freak total of more than 48,000 in August last year, the only other time it has been so high.

And the situation in Scotland is just as bad with a report yesterday revealing that the pressures of overcrowding had led to an increase in violent attacks by prisoners on fellow inmates.

Prison chiefs must be worried by a trend that will be seized on by their critics claiming that the massive prison building programme will only encourage courts to pass more and longer custodial sentences.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) said in a briefing paper yesterday that Friday's total of 48,010 for England and Wales was more than 1,000 higher than the figure a year ago, when the prison population stood at 46,972, including 42 in police cells.

Nacro gives official figures

to show what Miss Vivien Stern, its director, called "a continuing deterioration in prison life". They are:

● The average population in 1985-86 was 3,000 higher than in 1984-85.

● 1985-86 had the highest ever number of prisoners sharing a cell built for one - 18,544, compared with a 1984-85 peak of 17,236.

● The average number of women in prison in 1985-86 was 1,570, compared with 1,470 the previous year.

Yet more prisoners were confined in overcrowded cells, with less to do.

The total number of hours worked by prisoners fell again, and was less than half the figure for 1974-75 when more than 17 million hours were worked.

In the academic year 1984-85 there was a drop of nearly half a million hours spent by prisoners in education from the 1983-84 total of 5.5 million.

Prisoners in 22,000 of the system's 41,200 places have no access to sanitation at night.

The figure will still be 15,600 in 1999 after the current building plans are carried out, Nacro says.

Miss Stern said: "Most of

the prisoners subjected to these conditions are no danger to the public and could perfectly well be dealt with by non-custodial measures".

Overcrowding is imposing severe strains on the prison system in Scotland, according to the annual prisons report published yesterday.

The report revealed that there had been a substantial increase in the number of attacks by prisoners on fellow inmates.

The number of people in prison reached its highest total ever - nearly 5,800 - in March last year.

Mr Alastair Thompson, Scottish prison service director, said: "The pressures fall mainly on the larger local prisons such as Edinburgh and Barlinnie. The pressures are not only on accommodation, but also on other facilities such as recreation areas, work places and arrangements for visiting."

He said that a review of prison accommodation and the commissioning of phase two of Short's Prison, Lanarkshire, which will add 468 places, should mean an end to overcrowding.

A Bleak Year for the Prison System (Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU; free).



Chelsea pensioner Mr Bert Tilley, aged 93, takes a sword to help to celebrate the Ceremony of the Christmas Cheeses at The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday. The National Dairy Council presents 300lb of cheeses each year to the pensioners (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

# Stalker is dealt a double blow over his legal expenses

By Ian Smith, Northern Correspondent

The Association of Chief Police Officers yesterday refused an appeal by Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, to contribute towards the £21,000 legal bill he incurred in clearing his professional and personal reputation.

The association also refused a request by the Greater Manchester Police Authority to administer a fund set up to handle donations from sympathetic members of the public towards Mr Stalker's solicitor's bill.

The decisions mean that the fund might now be abandoned. So far, £2,500 has been received in donations and the police authority gave permission for Mr Stalker to accept the money on the condition that the fund was administered by the association.

Mr Steve Murphy, the authority chairman, said last night that members would now have to review the situation and reconsider their decision to allow the reinstated senior police officer access to the money.

The double blow was administered on the eve of Mr Stalker's return to duty after two weeks' rest ordered by his doctor, who had diagnosed exhaustion following his pat-

ient's protracted struggle to clear his name.

The saga began last summer when Mr Stalker, aged 47, was removed as head of a top level investigation into an alleged Royal Ulster Constabulary "shoot-to-kill" policy and then suspended for seven weeks during an inquiry into allegations against him of serious disciplinary offences.

Following its meeting, the officers' association issued a statement saying its executive committee had resolved that the request for financial assistance was not one that it could meet.

The statement also said that the association did not accept it was its job to administer the public fund and that this was solely the responsibility of the police authority.

Mr Roger Pennoni, Mr Stalker's solicitor, will now meet his client to discuss the latest setback. Mr Pennoni said: "I find it very regrettable that Mr Stalker is repeatedly being made to stand alone to pay my charges."

"I am very conscious it is a very large bill which has caused my client a great deal of anxiety. The one positive thing to have come out of all of this is the response from the public, who by their generosity have proved they wholly support Mr Stalker and believe in his integrity."

# Lamplugh trust seeks £450,000

The family of Miss Suzy Lamplugh, the missing estate agent, yesterday launched a trust in her memory, to protect other women from the fate which police believe she met.

Miss Lamplugh, aged 25, vanished after showing a bogus client, known as Mr Kipper, a house in Fulham, south-west London, on July 28. Police believe she was abducted.

Her parents, Paul and Diana Lamplugh, hope to raise up to £450,000 for the Suzy Lamplugh Trust which will seek to improve the personal security of women at work, through research and advice.

Mrs Lamplugh, a teacher, said the aim of the trust was to carry out research "to enable women of all ages to fulfil their potential safely, particularly with regard to employees".

Speaking at a press conference in London she said she blamed her daughter's lack of awareness of her own vivacious nature for what happened to her. "She didn't ever take regard of the fact that she was so attractive and, when she was excited, she shone and this could put her into a situation with a man where she was trapped," she said.

"It could easily be that she was vulnerable because of that."

She said there were several simple rules her daughter could have adopted to ensure her safety.

"First of all, she didn't leave quite enough information. She should have asked Mr Kipper to come to the office rather than met him at the house. "Having gone to the house

with him she should have let him inside first and left the front door open so that she had got a means of escape. And she should have known when to bring down the shutters to keep a man at bay."

Police have scaled down their investigation into Miss Lamplugh's disappearance, with the case still unsolved.

Mrs Lamplugh said: "I have accepted the fact that I may never see Suzy again. It is a long time and there has been nothing since the first day."

Patrons of the trust include Esther Rantzen, the television personality, and her husband, Desmond Wilcox.

Among the trustees is Baroness Ewart-Biggs, widow of Sir Christopher Ewart-Biggs, the British Ambassador in Dublin who was murdered by the IRA in 1976 in his car near the official residence on the edge of the Dublin mountains.

She said yesterday that the Suzy Lamplugh Trust reminded her of the time, nearly ten years ago, when she launched a memorial trust "to bring something positive out of the mindless assassination of my husband".

She added: "I couldn't applaud more the wish to make something positive come out of something so negative and cruel."

The trust is to produce videos and newsletters to help working women protect themselves. It plans a series of courses "to encourage women to be self aware and to be aware of others - both to reduce their vulnerability and to increase their effectiveness at work".

# Secrets of Bronze Age life

By Howard Foster

A remarkably well preserved stone house discovered in the Orkney Islands promises to give archaeologists a unique insight into Bronze Age family life, it was revealed yesterday.

A team from Bradford University has been examining the house and artefacts found since it was discovered by chance during excavation work in preparation for local farming improvements.

The house, built around 800BC, survived almost intact because it had been covered in a blanket of fern and sand blown from a nearby beach. Inside the metre-high dwelling is original stone furniture, including draught-proof beds filled with straw and bracken.

Mr Steve Dockrill, the archaeologist's team leader, said: "We are very excited as very little is known about Bronze Age family life."

"It is in remarkable condition and gives us an enormous amount of information. Bronze would not have reached this remote part when this family was living."

"They shaped many of their implements out of stone - so they were 'Flintstones' in the true sense of the cartoon characters."

Marks from a plough have been discovered in a nearby field and cattle bones with field and cattle marks have been uncovered, giving a valuable series of clues to Bronze Age butchering techniques.

Up to six people would have lived in the house which was found at Tofts Ness on Mainland Orkney.

Most of the items have been taken to Bradford for examination and the site has been sealed for the winter.

# Oil chief's bail plea rejected

A businessman described as a "Cabinet rank" adviser to the Nigerian government was ordered into custody at Marlborough Street Court in London yesterday accused of conspiracy to cheat British Airways.

A lawyer's bail plea for Albaji Bashir, aged 35, of Portman Square, Marylebone, chairman of a Nigerian oil company who is on a business visit, was rejected.

The court was told Mr Bashir had suffered a heart attack.

Mr Fitzgibbons said the Nigerian High Commissioner had been told of Mr Bashir's arrest. But the magistrate refused to delay his custody decision to allow the diplomat time to get to court.

# Paternity pay plea rejected

The Government has rejected a demand for time off with pay for fathers who work in the Civil Service.

The Treasury has told unions at Whitehall that while it supports the concept of paternity leave, it would cost £2.2 million a year and "would not represent value for money".

# Reward over girl murders

A £20,000 reward from two anonymous donations is being offered by Leicestershire Police for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer of two girls aged 15.

The body of Dawn Ashworth was found in a field in Enderby on August 2, near the spot where the body of Linda Mann was found three years before.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Maputo sticks to peace accord

Maputo - The new President of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said here yesterday that his Government wanted to maintain the Nkomati non-aggression pact with South Africa, even though he accused Pretoria of violating the agreement (Michael Hornsby writes).

"The Nkomati Accord is a correct agreement, and therefore we do not want to end it. What we have to do is to gather the forces which can oblige South Africa to come to its senses and implement the agreement," Mr Chissano told his first international press conference since being elected to succeed Mr Samora Machel. Mr Machel was killed in a plane crash just inside South Africa on October 19.

Mr Chissano performed with polish and assurance, showing the diplomatic skills he learnt as Mozambique's Foreign Minister during the 11 years since the country gained independence from Portugal. He said the Nkomati Accord was the only means Mozambique had of putting pressure on South Africa to end its continuing support for the Renamo insurgents in Mozambique. Maputo was keeping its side of the bargain by not allowing the ANC to use Mozambique as a base for armed attacks on South Africa.

Mexico limits agents

Mexico City - Mexico is to revise its regulations governing US narcotics agents operating within its borders (Alan Robinson writes).

Observers say the agents' anti-drug efforts could be hindered if more limitations are placed on their activities. The Mexican Attorney-General, Señor Sergio García Ramírez, confirmed this week that regulations controlling the US agents are to be changed.

Mexico has been hunting at such action since the alleged arrest and torture last summer of a US Drug Enforcement Agency official, Mr Victor Cortez, by the Jalisco state police. He was meeting an informer in Guadalajara when he was arrested and claimed police beat him.

The Mexican Government promised to investigate the incident, but accused the DEA of "engaging in unauthorized activities". The Mexican Foreign Relations Ministry claimed the US agent had no identification.

Kohl in sub row Disaster warnings

Bonn - The West German Government had not approved any deal to provide South Africa with submarine construction plans, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Finance Minister, told the Bonn Parliament yesterday after an attack over an alleged scandal that is said to involve Chancellor Kohl (John England writes).

The Social Democratic (SPD) and Greens opposition parties accuse Herr Kohl of having approved the blueprints deal in contravention of arms export laws.

Tamil captain cleared

Bremerhaven (Reuters) - The West German freighter captain who set down 155 Tamil refugees off Newfoundland will not be prosecuted, lawyers said yesterday.

Captain Wolfgang Bindel was investigated on suspicion of abandoning the Tamils at sea and profiteering after the July incident, in which the refugees were shipped aboard the 425-ton freighter Aurigae from West Germany.

A spokesman for the state prosecutor's office in Oldenburg said investigations had found no evidence to warrant charges. He said the Tamils, who paid \$2,500 (£1,250) for their passages, appeared to have left the vessel at their own request in order to continue the journey to Canada in two lifeboats.

Phosgene use cut EEC deal on fish

Basle (Reuters) - Sandoz, the Swiss chemical company, said yesterday it would cut the use of phosgene, a poison gas used in the First World War, as part of new safety measures following last month's pollution of the Rhine.

The company stopped all use of the gas at its paint plant in Schweizerhalle. It would continue using phosgene to produce pharmaceuticals in Basle.

EEC deal on fish

Brussels - European Community fisheries ministers have reached a difficult agreement on funding a new structural programme to rejuvenate the European fishing industry (Our Correspondent writes).

The agreement will inject a total of £580 million into the European fishing industry in the hope of carrying it through the current difficult economic phase.

Kinnock in America Interest in non-nuclear message picking up

From Robin Oakley, Washington

The mission by the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, to sell Nato's unilateralist defence policies to the Americans took a turn for the better yesterday.

While claims that senators and congressmen were queuing up to meet Mr Kinnock were a pardonable exaggeration by his entourage after the traumas of the US trip, Washington's interest in his message was clearly quickening.

But while Mr Kinnock was winning access to more US politicians, he was getting a cool, and sometimes sharply critical, response to his message.

He had a cordial meeting with Mr Les Aspin, chairman of the House armed services committee, at which he explained Labour's plans to close down all US nuclear bases. But a much frostier meeting followed with Senator John Warner from Virginia, who said America's reaction to Mr Kinnock's message would be "extremely unfavourable".

Senator Warner said: "The whole basis of our relationship is one of sharing the responsibilities of nuclear weapons and the peace they have brought for 40 years."

If Mr Kinnock was to get into power and implement Labour's policies, he said, the Nato alliance would unravel. Mr Kinnock's task in America was complicated further yesterday when General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander, said in a magazine interview in Germany that, if Labour's plans were to be enacted, the United States could decide: "Good. That does it. We will go."



Israeli troops checking the papers of Palestinians yesterday at a roadblock outside Bir Zeit University, near Ramallah, after the killing of two Arab students by soldiers during violent demonstrations at the campus.

Top Zapu man freed as Mugabe seeks backing for a single-party state

From Jan Raath, Harare

The move was applauded in Bulawayo by Mr Joshua Nkomo, Zapu's leader who said: "This in itself is a sign of understanding which should help in the move towards unity."

Mr Dabengwa, aged 47, is a shadowy figure who served as the chief strategist for Zapu in the guerrilla war against white-ruled Rhodesia. He was arrested in February, 1982, on allegations that he orchestrated a plot to cache large quantities of arms to overthrow the Government. His trial ended with his acquittal, and he was immediately re-detained.

Mr Dabengwa has long been regarded as one of the few personalities capable of pulling the party out of its ineffective opposition after years of grinding attrition inflicted on it by Zanu (PF). With political unity closer than ever before, his profile as a threat may disappear if he falls in with the unity plans.

Mr Nkala said Mr Dabengwa and the other two Zapu officials had promised to try to help end the activities of "dissident guerrillas in Matabeland wherever possible".

The two whites stayed in their sensitive security jobs with the Government after independence in 1980, but on new year's eve in 1981 were arrested and linked with the assassination four months earlier of the Zimbabwe representative of the African

National Congress of South Africa.

Like Mr Dabengwa and many others, Mr Hartlebry and Mr Evans were acquitted at their trial on what Mr Nkala described as a "technicality" and re-detained.

Subsequent attempts to secure their release were wrecked by disclosures by the Government here that South Africa was sufficiently anxious to obtain their release as to offer an exchange of 131 Angolan prisoners of war and an alleged Soviet spy for the two officers.

Mr Nkala said they had asked to be allowed to travel to Britain, and a spokesman for the British High Commission in Harare confirmed that they were due to leave late last night for London.

The spokesman welcomed their release and said it "removes a long standing consular problem between the two countries."

Mr Hartlebry was born in Britain, while Mr Evans was born in Bulawayo, but had dual British-Zimbabwean nationality. He has since cited his Zimbabwean citizenship. Frequent appeals for their release have been made by the Foreign Office.

Mr Evans' son, Davey, aged 12, is a long-term victim of the wasting muscular disease, Duchenne's dystrophy.

Israel gives gunboat support to Amal

From Juan Carlos Guncaco Beirut

Beirut - Shia Muslim Amal forces fighting Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon yesterday found unexpected support from the sea when three Israeli warships launched a rocket attack on guerrilla bases near Sidon.

The 30-minute naval attack was the second Israeli strike in the course of the battles between Amal and the Palestinians for control of the hills east of Sidon.

One guerrilla was killed and several buildings were damaged by at least 50 missiles, which struck close to the Mieh Mieh Palestinian refugee camp, witnesses said.

The targets were apparently Palestinian artillery batteries used to provide cover fire in attacks against Amal fortifications in the village of Maghdoush. Because of a coincidence of interests, the attack put the Israelis on the same side as the Syrian-backed Amal militia and Muslim units of the Lebanese Army.

All of them are fighting to prevent the alleged plan of the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, to re-establish his political and military power structure in Lebanon after his forces were expelled by the invading Israeli army in 1982 and in 1983 by a Syrian-promoted rebellion within the guerrilla ranks.

In Beirut, the Amal-Palestinian conflict around the camps of Chania and Bouj el-Barajneh briefly spread to the streets of the Muslim sector after a series of night attacks against Amal offices.

Two militiamen were killed when gunmen stormed an Amal post in the Hamra commercial district. A previously unknown group calling itself Lebanese Punishment Organization claimed responsibility.

Jerusalem: Israeli gunboats steered close to the shore south of Sidon yesterday morning to use their firepower against Palestinian positions near the Ein el Hilweh and Mieh Mieh refugee camps, which have already been under sustained attack by Amal Shia militia for more than a week (Ian Murray writes).

According to military sources here the naval attack was against a number of Palestinian organizations. Witnesses said more than 70 rockets slammed into the hills in an area which Israel has been attacking increasingly in recent weeks as Palestinian fighters have been building up their strength.

Haiti calls off hunt for mob leaders

From Alan Tomlinson, Port-au-Prince

Haitian authorities in the riot-torn northern city of Gonaives have withdrawn warrants for the arrest of leaders of a mob which looted shops and burnt houses after violent clashes with rice farmers on Saturday.

Police and troops were prevented from making the arrests when protesters barred their way into a slum district by erecting barricades. Local authorities backed down from their effort to round up the leaders after a 24-hour lull in the violence between troops and rioters.

The government prosecutor for the area went on local radio to announce that the warrants had been withdrawn against Jean Tatoune and

three other men.

He was reported to have said he had received threats and that local police were unable to guarantee his protection.

The climbdown by the security forces in the face of increasing lawlessness in Gonaives appears to place the mob leaders above the law.

They had been charged with serious crimes, including looting, arson and rape. The charges arose out of bloody clashes at the nearby town of L'Estere on Saturday, when a mob attacked rice farmers who had barricaded the northern highway to prevent shipments of contraband rice from Gonaives being transported south. Three people died.

Messages in mirror world of Romania

Ceausescu likened to Genghis Khan

By Roger Boyes East European Correspondent

Is Genghis Khan really Nicolae Ceausescu? Romanian readers are more accustomed to see their leader compared in "burning" in government affairs. Elena Ceausescu is one of the strongest members of the party leadership - partly because she is worried about her son, Nica, who aspires to the throne and is being groomed as a successor to his father.

Mr Ceausescu's Genghis Khan does not much care for his son who "is very fond of drinking and women", Nica Ceausescu

Parallel lives: President Ceausescu, the Romanian leader, and a sixteenth-century likeness of Genghis Khan.

has a reputation for fast living. Genghis Khan is worried about his health and consults a Chinese doctor. Chinese doctors have been consulted by the Romanian go-betweens on behalf of Mr Ceausescu, who suffers from an illness of prostate gland.

The Mongol leader was ill partly because of an accident during a bear hunt; President Ceausescu is regarded as a passionate bear-hunter and was even awarded a medal in 1978 for "shooting the biggest



London summit

Thatcher's vision for EEC cuts out masses of detail

By Richard Owen and Andrew McEwen

When Mrs Thatcher met fellow EEC heads of government a year ago at the Luxembourg summit she expressed impatience with the detail EEC leaders had to wade through.

While the grand vision she prefers will be adopted at the London summit today and tomorrow, its effectiveness remains to be proved.

The leaders are expected to give a "political impetus" to lower-level decision makers, but not to go into details. The farm ministers, who have so far failed to reduce food production, will probably be told to try harder at their meeting next week. The approach will be similar on other issues.

The fear is that this will have no practical effect. Many diplomats feel that the summit should focus on breaking down national objections at present blocking progress.

"The common agricultural policy (CAP) should be top of the agenda, not left to a dinner-table chat at 10 Downing Street," said one observer.

Whitehall's answer is that the timing is wrong for a CAP breakthrough, because the West Germans cannot risk antagonizing their powerful farm sector so close to January's general election.

This has not satisfied the European Commission, whose officials are warning that the summit risks being a bland summing-up of the main themes of the British presidency, which has only 20 days to run.

These topics have been thoroughly discussed already by different councils of ministers: the fight against terrorism and drugs, the completion of the internal market, job creation and small businesses, and as a last-minute addition, the Aids epidemic.

Apart from anodyne statements, little of substance is expected. There is a possibility of agreement on more measures to create a genuine common market will be agreed. Thirty-two so-called internal market measures have been agreed during Britain's six months at the helm.

However, only a slender hope remains that the summit will clear the deadlock on

British proposals to increase competition in air travel.

Recent EEC summits have been dominated by a single main issue. The Luxembourg summit a year ago was dominated by EEC institutional reforms codified in the Single European Act.

The reforms aroused passion over the partial loss of national sovereignty involved, but the Single Act was accepted and comes into force next year.

The Hague summit in June was dominated by the South African issue and resulted in a modest conditional list of sanctions and agreement to send Sir Geoffrey Howe to southern Africa on a peace mission, which proved unsuccessful.

No new declarations on foreign policy are expected.

Americans are often unjustly critical of Europe in areas where the US record is no better. Mr Raul Lubbers, the Dutch Prime Minister, said in London last night (Michael Evans writes). Europe and the United States should have mutual respect for each other and not indulge in "exaggerated criticism", he said.

Mr Lubbers was in favour of constructive dialogue between East and West, but it was "unjust" for the US to suggest that Europeans were by definition the "wets".

Terrorism is likely to be the subject of another "political impetus".

The summit is likely to call for "concerted action" against Aids, without offering any new weapons to fight it.

Whitehall sees it as the summit that will show ordinary people that the EEC is relevant to their lives. Few observers share that perspective.

As a result, EEC officials fear that the London summit will fail to enhance Britain's role in Europe or underline Britain's commitment to the EEC after 13 years of membership.

M Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, said on the eve of the summit that he found the avoidance of central issues on the summit agenda "difficult to explain".

Leading article, page 19

Shooting sparks mine strike

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Five thousand angry black gold miners went on strike yesterday after one of their number was shot dead and eight were injured by police.

Mr Bruce Evans, chief executive of Gencor's gold and uranium division, said between 100 and 200 miners started a disturbance. He said: "Residents of the area apparently called the police."

The National Union of Mineworkers said the men were only singing and that the shooting was unprovoked.

A Bureau for Information spokesman said: "A lot of people converged at the number three shaft. They were aggressive. The police arrived and one miner threw a bottle. A policeman was slightly injured by the flying bottle and another opened fire killing one miner and injuring another."

The Gencor official said the number injured was eight and said mine security staff were not involved.

Chalker advice for Uganda

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, flew to Uganda yesterday amid growing confidence that the long nightmare of the former protectorate is at last over.

Mrs Chalker will meet President Museveni today at his hunting lodge to discuss British aid and Uganda's economy.

The Government believes that Mr Museveni, who seized power in January, has made a clean break with Uganda's brutal past under President Obote and President Amin.

Mrs Chalker said: "There is much better hope for the future than at any time since independence in 1962."

"President Museveni has made a first-class start in restoring peace and human rights. He is absolutely determined to improve the quality of life of his people."

She added that she had "a good deal of faith that, provided Museveni is given good advice, they will go on strengthening the situation".

The delicate part of her mission is to offer economic advice without appearing paternalistic. The Tanzanian-educated President has shown a distrust of IMF economic models.

Persuading him to move towards a realistic exchange rate and low inflation is seen as the key to Uganda's economic health.

Mrs Chalker said she did not believe the Ugandans were unwilling to listen. "I think they want to understand better what it means. They want someone they regard as a friend to sit down with them and discuss it."

With debt repayments already costing Uganda £200 million a year, Mr Museveni is strongly opposed to loans. Recent British aid has taken the form of grants.

Mrs Chalker established herself as a friend of the fledgling regime by arriving in February, only two weeks after the President was sworn in. At the time she offered an initial £5 million grant and Mrs Thatcher added a further £10 million in November when he visited London.

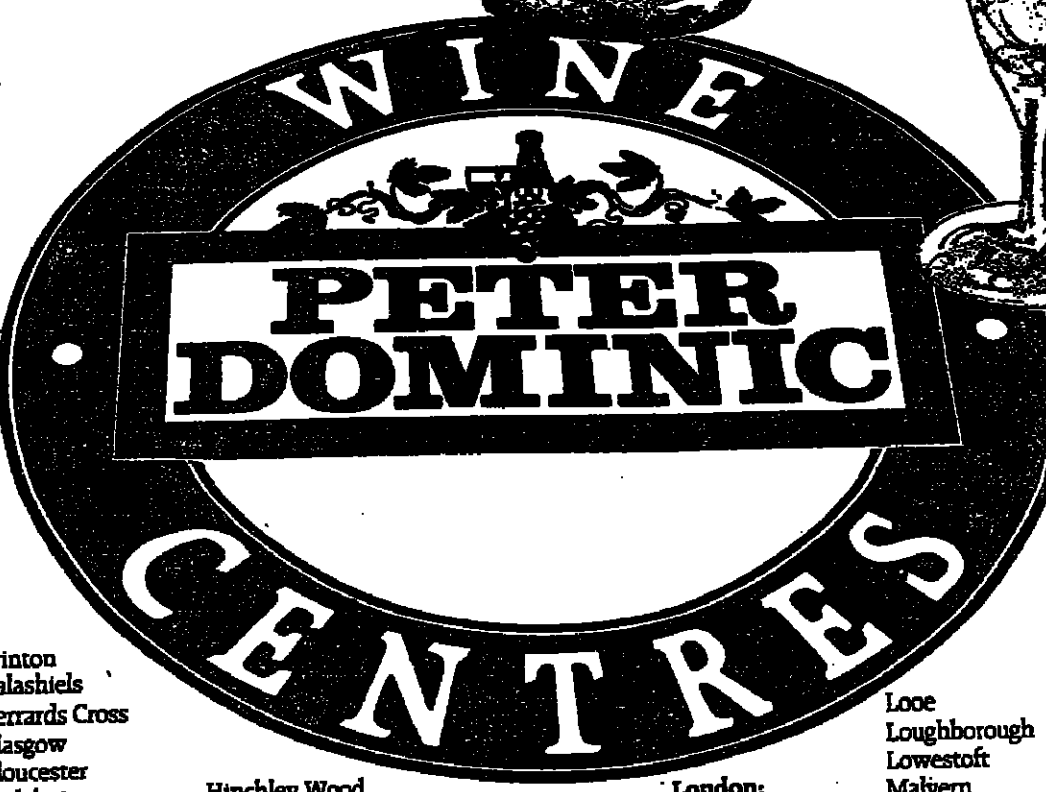
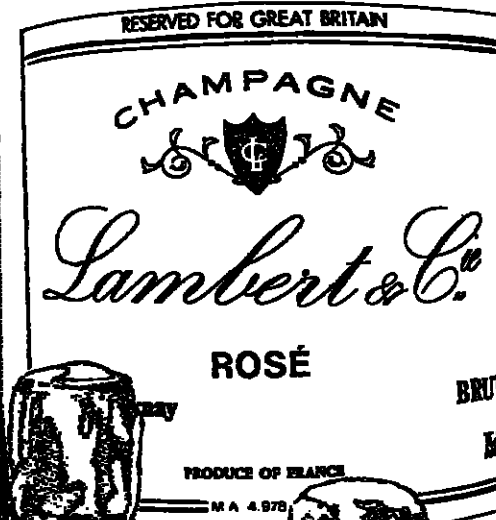
A large part is to be spent on improving transport infrastructure. Mrs Chalker will discuss a scheme to repair derelict vehicles. She will also hand over 16 new Land Rovers, part of a consignment of 40 being donated to the Ugandan police.



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# Angry congressmen to see Reagan on Iran inquiry

From Michael Binyon Washington

President Reagan agreed yesterday to meet a bipartisan group of congressional leaders, as a growing number of congressmen expressed exasperation with the refusal of key former members of the White House staff to testify.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders are making clear to Mr Reagan that this made a mockery of his promise to provide Congress with all the details of the Iran arms shipments.

Both Vice-Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the former NSC military



President Reagan talking to businesswomen while holding a Little Luck by Helen Boehm, their chairman.

## Crisis in the White House

tary adviser, have invoked their Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination, and refused to give evidence to the investigating Senate intelligence committee.

"Here we are dealing with the worst foreign policy fiasco in years and years... and part of the public relations is to announce co-operation," Senator Patrick Leahy, the committee's Democratic vice-chairman said angrily. "If we don't have testimony, we don't have co-operation."

Mr Reagan, however, has insisted he has done all he should get the facts made known. "The machinery is in place to seek answers to the questions being asked, to fix what needs fixing and to restore complete confidence

to our foreign policy," he told a group of businesswomen on Wednesday evening. Mr Reagan yesterday had a meeting with Mr Frank Carlucci, his new National

Security Adviser, to discuss his plans for the NSC when he takes up his post on January 1. As a condition for accepting the job, Mr Carlucci is reported to have insisted that he

have guaranteed direct access to President Reagan, without being under the control of Mr Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff.

Mr Regan's resignation over the Iran affair is being demanded by a growing number of Republicans and Democrats. But the White House insisted that he was staying at his post and had no intention of leaving.

Meanwhile, in one of the most outspoken criticisms of the arms sales to Iran from a Cabinet member, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said in a television interview from Brussels yesterday that the advice given to the President was "very bad". Mr Weinberger said there were no moderate elements in Tehran with whom the US could deal. But he strongly defended Mr Reagan's decision to seek an opening to Iran.

He hoped there would be moderates in Iran one day, and said it was important to have a better relationship with that strategic country.

Mr Weinberger, who opposed the appointment of Mr Carlucci, his former deputy at the Pentagon, and said he would restore confidence to the National Security Council.

Another poll published yesterday again showed a sharp drop in Mr Reagan's popularity over the Iran affair. An ABC television poll showed his approval rating at only 49 per cent, a drop of 18 per cent since September.

# Officers charged over Cairo coup plot

From A Correspondent Cairo

Four army officers were charged yesterday with forming a clandestine religious organization aimed at overthrowing the Government and establishing an Islamic regime in Cairo.

It was the first official disclosure in five years that the military was involved in the extremist Muslim movement in Egypt. An indictment issued by the prosecutor-general, Mr Mohammed el-Gundi, said the officers, with 29 civilians, had "founded, participated and directed a group advocating opposition to the fundamental principles underlying the system of government."

"It also urged hatred and contempt of this regime and incited resistance to public authority."

A military source in Cairo dismissed fears of a military coup, claiming that the four military defendants were of junior rank and were in charge of administrative and technical departments.

All 33 defendants will be put on trial in the Supreme State Security Court and face prison sentences ranging from hard labour to life. This group brings the number of Muslim extremists awaiting trial for the same charge to 100.

The indictment said the organization had a civilian section and another military wing that was in charge of recruiting members and training them on the use of firearms and explosives.

Police received clues on the group from 75 fundamentalists who were charged on September 1 with attempting to oust the Government and with fire-bombing clubs, cinemas and a liquor store.

# Free enterprise in Estonia Swift service with a smile in pursuit of a shared profit

From Christopher Walker, Tallinn, Estonia

Under the stern but approving gaze of Mr Alexander Pyymer, one of the Kremlin's main economic planners, I have just been given a stylish cut and blow-dry among the tastefully hung pot plants in the first independently-run hairdressing salon permitted to open in the Soviet Union.

With it came a rare insight into a little-publicized economic experiment under which - together with the recently announced legislation to sanction limited forms of private enterprise - Mr Mikhail Gorbachev hopes to transform the monolithic face of Soviet communism.

Unlike the drab and uniform state-run establishments, with their hopelessly outdated style portraits, the shop, opened last month in this remote Baltic republic by the enterprising Mr and Mrs Yrvi Trushina, is a self-financing co-operative with members able to dictate their own working patterns and maintain a share of the profits after a monthly lump sum has been paid off to the state.

Already customers are beginning to flock for appointments, attracted by the modern cuts, the coffee available to waiting clients and other amenities which, although fairly standard in the West, have previously been unheard of in the Soviet Union. Few I spoke to appeared deterred by the slightly higher prices.

"We hope that by providing a better service and by making people happy, they will want to come back to us," explained Mrs Trushina, a Russian by birth and an active member of the Communist Party who is also a deputy to the local Supreme Soviet.

It was the kind of remark that Westerners living in the Soviet Union had almost given up hope of hearing at any of the country's notoriously badly-run service establishments, where studied indifference to the wishes of the customer is usually the order of the day.

The Estonian experiment was one of a number introduced in different areas of the Soviet Union in 1985 in an effort by the Kremlin to find a means of boosting individual initiative and productivity without admitting ideological

defeat and reverting directly to a free-market system. Although blurring the dividing line between communism and capitalism (co-operative members are responsible for renting their own premises and purchasing their own equipment), it has proved so successful that it is now going to be spread to the 14 other Soviet republics from the beginning of next year.

According to statistics supplied to *The Times* by the Estonian Foreign Ministry, 8.9 per cent of the total workforce in the republic's service sector has now opted to work under the new self-financing system, and the numbers are growing monthly.

A senior Estonian official said that since 1985 the controversial experiment had increased productivity by "between 30 to 40 per cent".

Among the other enterprises already involved in Tallinn, the picturesque Estonian capital, are Graphic Design, the first independently-run greeting card shop in the Soviet Union - where the risqué design of the main 1987 New Year's card centres on a cartoon of a scantily-clad dancing girl and a fast-food café, whose meat pies are tastier and more swiftly served than any elsewhere in the republic.

The card shop, complete with mirrored ceiling and prices some 10 times higher than those in nearby state kiosks, was opened by a team

of seven local designers led by Mr Ivar Tenissa, a 22-year-old former art student who, along with his colleagues, created the shop in what was previously a derelict cellar.

"Our salary depends directly on how much we are prepared to work," the new breed of Soviet entrepreneur explained.

Probably by coincidence, but possibly also reflecting the deep resistance in sections of the local Communist Party to the new self-financing system, a slogan scrawled on a wall in a narrow archway opposite the blue-and-pink painted premises declared: "Our anarchy rules!"

The Kremlin's decision to adopt the Estonian self-financing system on a nationwide basis was confirmed appropriately, if rather unconventionally, at an impromptu press conference staged in the Trushina salon by Mr Pyymer, the man responsible for the future shape of the Soviet service sector in a think-tank run by Gosplan, the state planning organization.

Speaking to a small group of reporters who, like him, had travelled more than 600 miles from Moscow to visit the working of the experiment, Mr Pyymer said: "The way that they are working in this shop will be spread to all parts of the Soviet Union. We are planning to start up a number of self-financing co-operatives in Moscow, where we hope the first will open in January."

He said that two centrally located premises had already been earmarked for the capital's first co-operative-run restaurants. Other types of enterprises involved would stretch through the spectrum of the service sector and include a new organization for repairing flats and another which would build greenhouses.

The enthusiasm with which he praised the Estonian system, and the confidence with which he was able to predict publicly that it would rapidly be expanded, left the Western newsmen and the beaming staff of the Trushina salon with little doubt that we were both looking at the future structure of growing areas of the troubled Soviet economy.

By making the customers happy, they may want to come back

defeat and reverting directly to a free-market system.

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## Africa on the right track

# Sudan moves back into age of steam

From Charles Harrison, Khartoum

Sudan is dusting off its steam engines to get its clogged communications going. Its fleet of costly diesel locomotives are being retired.

The steam locomotives are better suited to the arduous operating conditions in Sudan than the diesel engines which had replaced them. If desert sand gets into the works, it does not put a steam locomotive out of action.

Another factor is that the steam locomotives can operate over lines where light rails are laid, without ballast, on the desert floor, whereas diesel engines are too heavy for use on such poor track.

The European Community is financing the import of sand-ploughs - adapted from European snow-ploughs - to clear railway lines which at times can be buried under 2ft of desert sand. The sand-ploughs have proved remarkably efficient, and much faster and cheaper than using gangs of workmen to shovel away the sand by hand.

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, covers almost a million square miles - most of them desert, with vast distances separating population centres.

Communications are difficult at the best of times, but the Sudanese infrastructure is so badly run down after years of economic setbacks and mounting inflation that they are now inadequate.

Sudan Railways, developed to a high standard during Anglo-Egyptian rule, has 2,972 miles of track. But only 53 of the 159 locomotives are serviceable, and no more than 100 of the 500 passenger coaches are in reasonable condition. Perhaps only half of the 5,000 freight wagons are usable.

Services have been drastically reduced. Only two trains a week now run to Wadi Halfa on the Egyptian border, instead of four, and no trains have run to Wau in the southwest for years.

Inadequate roads carry much of the freight which ideally should be moving by rail.

Britain and other European Community countries are co-operating to resolve this situation. A South Wales firm, Hugh Phillips Engineering, of Tredegar, is rehabilitating old steam locomotives which were abandoned in the 1970s. Thanks to this effort, 16 locomotives have been returned to service.

River transport on the Nile should carry a large volume of freight, but the guerrilla war in the south has cut communi-

ties for the last three years. A string of barges recently reached Malakal, 500 miles south of here, for the first time in months.

River traffic to points farther south is still halted, despite confident predictions by Mr Sadik el-Mahdi, the Prime Minister, that government forces have now reopened all surface routes after routing the guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

Road transport is expensive in a country of such vast distances, but at least it is available these days with ample supplies of petrol, thanks to low world oil prices and helpful Arab neighbours.

From Nyala, the railhead in western Sudan, a new road is

being driven with international aid to the Chad border, last year's drought and famine having demonstrated the inadequacy of existing roads. But there are serious problems in bridging rivers, now completely dry, which become raging torrents in the July rains.

Life in Sudan is also hampered by inadequate telecommunication services. Local and international telephones and telexes are notorious for their inefficiency.

External assistance is already helping to repair some of the unserviceable equipment, but people here are resigned to living with limited facilities.

Sudan lacks the finance for such things. Apart from many other problems, the country has 1.2 million refugees, an enormous economic burden.

Most of the refugees are from Ethiopia, living along the 1,000-mile border with that country. There are 200,000 Ugandans in southern Sudan, down from 265,000 in the last six months, and 126,000 Chadians. Sudan relies heavily on international aid to care for the refugees, but the burden on Sudan itself is still immense.



NOW



# The MI5 case: trial within the trial

## Judges grant Britain last chance to avoid releasing spy papers

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The MI5 case will embark on a trial within the trial next week after an appeal court ruling yesterday which may yet save Whitehall from showing secret papers to Mr Peter Wright and his lawyers.

The Court of Appeal, in a two-hour hearing, granted leave to the British side to appeal, and set aside next Thursday to reconsider the order by Mr Justice Powell that it show an edited version of the papers to Mr Wright, the author of a book on MI5.

During this first setback to the Wright case, Mr Malcolm Turnbull, the author's counsel, indicated that the appeal would probably start his testimony on Monday.

In the process, Mr Turnbull told the appeal court that Mr Wright's health was now so bad that "he might very well die in the witness box".

Mr Turnbull said he was concerned about the stressful effect the case was having on Mr Wright and had hoped that he could get his evidence and cross-examination over without interruption.

As a result of yesterday's ruling, Mr Wright may have to

return to the witness box after the appeal. In the past week he has been attending the hearing, cutting a distinctive figure in a rather worn double-breasted suit and Australian drover's hat and walking with a stick which conceals a small liquor flask in the handle.

In another development yesterday, Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, who had a torrid nine days under cross-examination, flew back to Britain after giving an undertaking to the court that he would return to Australia if he was needed for further evidence.

The British Government had failed once before to gain, the appeal court's leave to appeal against a disclosure order for the papers.

But it was evident from the outset of yesterday's hearing that the three appellate judges held the view that the gravity of Whitehall's new plea - that national security could be damaged by showing the papers to Mr Wright and Mr Turnbull, even in the edited version proposed by Mr Justice Powell - shifted the onus on Mr Turnbull to show why leave should not be granted.

Mr Justice Street, the Chief Justice, said: "The balance of prejudice is overwhelmingly against you, Mr Turnbull. If what Mr Simos (counsel for the British side) says is correct, access might be granted to sensitive documents to a party whose responsibility in handling sensitive material is under challenge."

Mr Turnbull responded that, if the court took that view, he would undertake, if the papers were handed over, not to show them or divulge their contents to Mr Wright or any other member of his legal team.

As Mr Justice Street added, it still remains for Whitehall to show that the papers are so secret that the effect of their disclosure would outweigh any benefit to the public interest, and that they cannot be edited in a form to render them effectively harmless.

In the end, all yesterday's ruling does is offer Whitehall a window of opportunity to disprove Mr Justice Powell's contention that at least some of the papers cannot be said to be secret, but are still relevant to Mr Wright's case.

## Defence complains of smear campaign

From Our Correspondent, Sydney

Whitehall allegations that a member of the Wright defence team had leaked details of evidence, given *in camera*, to Mr Neil Kinnoch, the Opposition leader, were vigorously denied yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Turnbull, Mr Peter Wright's counsel, said the claims made about Mr Paul Greengrass, a Granada television producer who has been assisting him, were "a disgraceful effort by certain interested parties to discredit those assisting Mr Wright".

He called on the British Government to either disassociate itself from the allegations, or to instruct its lawyers to make them in open court, backed up by evidence.

Mr Greengrass himself said outside the Supreme Court that he understood the allegations had been made by Mr Bernard Ingham, Mrs Thatcher's press secretary.

He added: "It's a lie. I resent the fact that he does it on an unattributable basis. I have not released one jot of information from private sessions."

Mr Turnbull said the past

week had seen "a despicable smear campaign against Mr Wright, myself, and now Mr Greengrass".

He said Mr Greengrass, who was involved in Mr Wright's interview with Granada in 1984 in which he revealed his suspicions about Sir Roger Hollis, the former security service head, was helping the defence while on holiday from Granada.

"He has considerable knowledge of intelligence matters and has provided an enormous amount of research material," Mr Turnbull continued.

"Mr Greengrass has undertaken to the court and to the British Government that he will not reveal any information learnt by him in confidential sessions. He has not provided any such information to any person, other than those entitled to receive it."

"Those responsible for this campaign are plainly endeavouring to pervert the course of justice. They are cowardly and despicable people whose conduct discredits them to any respect from those who believe in the impartial administration of justice."

## Focus on secret B1 document

From Our Correspondent Sydney

Fresh light was cast yesterday on the contents of the Whitehall secret papers, including one document in particular that the Wright defence team sets enormous store by.

The paper, known only as B1, the name it is given on the Government's affidavit of documents (which is itself secret), is one of what Mr Malcolm Turnbull, Mr Peter Wright's defence counsel, has described as "three whales in the bay".

These papers, and in particular B1, he claims, will cast "enormous doubt" on the evidence of Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, that the British Government knew nothing about Chapman Pincher's book, *Their Trade Is Treachery*, until shortly before it was published.

In submissions made to Mr Justice Powell on November 27, Mr Turnbull drew the judge's attention to the date of B1.

Without describing the contents, he said: "That document was created at least two months before Sir Robert said the Government knew of the book. The sending organization is the one Sir Robert has difficulty identifying (MI 6). Look at what was enclosed with that letter. What can that be but... I won't say."

Before the Appeal Court yesterday, Mr Turnbull repeated his version of the events leading up to the book's publication: that the Government, wanting to get "a number of skeletons out of the cupboard", had through Lord Rothschild got Mr Pincher to make the disclosure in *Their Trade Is Treachery* that Sir Roger Hollis, the former security service head, had been suspected of being a Soviet double-agent.

In the course of Mr Turnbull's submission, Mr Justice Glass, one of the appeal court judges, referred to the enclosure in B1 which he said was "a synopsis".

Mr Turnbull: "Yes. The synopsis can't mean anything other than the book."



Mr Turnbull: challenge to the British Government to repeat allegations of leaked evidence in Australian court.

## Bad report for youth of America

From Christopher Thomas New York

Most American school-children write at a "minimal level" and lack the communications and critical thinking skills needed in society, according to a report on writing achievement.

The report was based on a national sample from 55,000 private and public schools among children aged eight, 12 and 15. The categories were unsatisfactory, minimal, adequate or elaborated.

"Most students, majority and minority alike, are unable to write adequately except in response to the simplest of tasks," the report, issued by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, states.

It adds that most American children "cannot express themselves well enough to themselves well enough to ensure that their intended purpose is accomplished in the intended way". The results indicated that "students at all grade levels are deficient in higher order thinking skills".

## Row simmers as Bonn minister cancels visit

From John England, Bonn

A Bonn Cabinet minister yesterday cancelled a visit to Moscow. Frau Rita Süssmuth, who holds the Families and Health portfolio, called off her trip next week because her Soviet hosts had not provided a programme.

But Chancellor Kohl said he was confident that soured relations with the Soviet Union over his comparison of Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, with the Nazis' wartime propaganda chief, Dr Goebbels, would soon be back to normal.

Frau Süssmuth's cancellation is one of several at high levels on both sides of the East-West divide.

Herr Anton Pfeiffer, state secretary in the West German Education Ministry, was to visit East Berlin, but the East Germans on Wednesday withdrew their invitation until further notice.

Tass, the Soviet News agency, yesterday also attacked Herr Kohl and his Government for "increasingly distinct nationalistic tones" as the West German federal election on January 25 nears.

Herr Kohl, however, in an interview with *Neue Ruhr Zeitung*, yesterday said he expected an improvement in

German-Soviet relations after the polling.

Moscow would probably increase economic co-operation with Bonn next year because this was clearly in its interests, he added.

Herr Kohl said he apologized in the Bonn Parliament for his Gorbachov-Goebbels remark and had nothing to add.

"Terrible things happened between Germans and Russians in this century. We should learn from that."

He was sure there were real opportunities for improving relations between the two countries and West Germany was prepared for broader and better ties in all areas, not merely trade.

Herr Kohl pointed out that Mr Gorbachov had announced significant plans for modernizing the Soviet economy, so it was likely that Moscow would seek to expand economic links with West Germany.

A staunch admirer and supporter of President Reagan, Herr Kohl reaffirmed his belief that the American President and Mr Gorbachov will stage another summit meeting in 1987 and achieve agreements on disarmament.



Scientists and volunteers attempting to save one of dozens of pilot whales beached along Cape Cod by pushing it back into deep water.

Of about 50 whales involved in a mass beaching off Eastham, Massachusetts, five suffocated or died of other causes (AP reports).

Biologists used lethal injections to kill six others. "It would be inhuman to let them suffer any more at that point," said Mr Greg Early, a New England Aquarium biologist.

Rescuers got to the remainder in time to help them back out to sea on a high tide. Mr Robert Prescott, director of the Massachusetts Audubon Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, said the black and white whales averaged about 15 to 20 feet in length and weighed between one and two tons each. They were females, along with a few juveniles among them. "These are some of the biggest female pilots I've ever seen in my life," he said.

## Punjab anti-terror powers sharpened

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Despite a terrifying array of laws already at its disposal, the Indian Government is taking even more draconian powers to deal with terrorists in the turbulent north Indian state of Punjab.

Evidently feeling that a show of additional strength is necessary to assuage feelings outraged by the recent outbreak of random killings, the Government has given the Army special authority in certain areas and stepped up the powers of the police.

The Opposition in the Indian Parliament, however, is

beginning to feel distinctly uncomfortable about the wealth of new laws that the Government is invoking to deal with the terrorists.

The Army has been given its new powers in Amritsar district and in parts of seven other districts of the state which have been declared "disturbed areas". The soldiers now have the right to detain, interrogate, conduct searches and raids and issue shoot-on-sight orders.

The Act under which the powers have been taken was imposed on the state soon after the Army's seizure of the Golden Temple in 1984 and remained in operation until

July 1985. It caused much ill-feeling among the Sikh population, who felt themselves very much at the mercy of the armed forces then.

Similar powers were yesterday given to the police "or to any other authorized person" by the tabling in Parliament of orders under a Terrorist Act passed last year, but not so far enforced.

They confer power to search people and vehicles, to close roads and canals, tap or cut off telephones, or commandeer any private telephone exchange.

Police conducted a city-wide exercise in the country's capital yesterday called "Op-

eration Blackout", looking for a known terrorist, Harjinder Singh, known as "Jinda". He was reported to have come to town with one of his associates. He is believed to be the killer of the former Chief of Army Staff, General A.S. Vaidya.

While hundreds of police manned checkpoints all over Delhi, tension between the Sikh and Hindu communities relaxed still further, and the daytime curfew was lifted in the Old City area.

At the same time, though, two Sikh organizations called for an inquiry into the attack on the Sikh temple of Sisganj in Old Delhi on Tuesday.



When it comes to being a Police Inspector, zoologists and philosophers perform equally well.

## Iran offers to repair bombed oil rig

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran has offered to help the United Arab Emirates repair an oil rig in Abu Dhabi's offshore Abu al-Bukhoosh field hit in an air raid on November 25, in which eight workers were killed.

Iran has flatly denied charges by Iraq that it was responsible for the raid and has accused Iraqi aircraft of carrying out the strike.

## Chess man

Dubai (Reuters) - The Australian Chess Federation president, Nathan Sterling, has been elected president of the 36-country Commonwealth Chess Federation, replacing Raymond Keene of Britain.

## Turkish Bravo

Ankara (Reuters) - Turkey has its first woman head of a district police station, Superintendent Nazli Senlik, who has taken over Sumer precinct in Malatya.

## Justice done

Tehran (Reuters) - Three men were stoned to death for adultery in the west Iranian city of Hamadan, but a fourth escaped the punishment by freeing himself from the hole in which he had been buried up to his waist.

## Aids demand

Nairobi (Reuters) - American sailors visiting Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa should be screened for Aids, a Mombasa MP, Mr Abdallah Mwaura, said in Parliament.

## Save the Taj

Delhi (AP) - The Government is to close two thermal power plants as part of a long-term programme to curb air pollution that is damaging the Taj Mahal in Agra.

There have been chemists, too, who have measured up to this responsibility rather well. And economists, historians, English graduates and mathematicians who've excelled themselves as well.

For, as you may have gathered, it isn't a particular academic background that we're looking for when we recruit graduates for a career in the Police Force.

We're looking for the same combination of management qualities that any large industrial or commercial concern would look for: clarity of thought, self discipline and the ability to get on with people.

But we're looking for other qualities too; impartiality, dedication and, of course, a sense of humour.

For a graduate who has these qualities, the Police Force has a great deal to offer in return.

That's why Inspector Liz Burbeck MA and Inspector Richard Brunstrom BSc joined us.

As a graduate, two routes through the Police Force are open to you. You could join by conventional entry and sit the Sergeants' examinations after two years as a Probationary Constable.

If you performed especially well you could then be selected for the prestigious Special Course at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, which is designed to accelerate your career within the Force.

But even if you did not secure a place on the course, the opportunities for promotion to the higher ranks of the Force would still be open to you.

Alternatively, you could apply to enter via our Graduate Entry Scheme. Competition is fierce, but if you were accepted your place on the Special Course would be virtually guaranteed, and you could be an Inspector six years after you'd first joined.

If you are interested in joining the Police write to us, and we'll send you a copy of the booklet 'A Career for Graduates', as well as more details of our Graduate Entry Scheme. Closing date for applications is 16th January 1987.

Starting salary for recruits aged over 22 is currently £9,756 and the present salary for an Inspector is £14,193 (rates of pay are higher in London).

This is one career for which every degree subject is suitable.

To: Supt. Andrew Jones BSc, Room 553, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Please send me your booklet and application form for the Police Graduate Entry Scheme.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
University/Polytechnic/College \_\_\_\_\_ My Degree course ends \_\_\_\_\_

P O L I C E O F F I C E R



SAATCHI & SAATCHI COMPANY

# PROFITS UP 73% TO £70m.

Profits to 30th September 1986 grew to £70.1m, an increase of 73%.

Revenues were up 47%, earnings per share were up 21% to 50.9p.

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Established worldwide market leadership in advertising industry.  
150 wholly owned offices throughout the world, with over 13,000 employees.

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Clients include 60 of the world's top 100 advertisers.  
The Company works with over 40 clients in 5 or more countries.

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Billings given up through client conflicts following acquisitions already  
replaced with over \$400m of new business.

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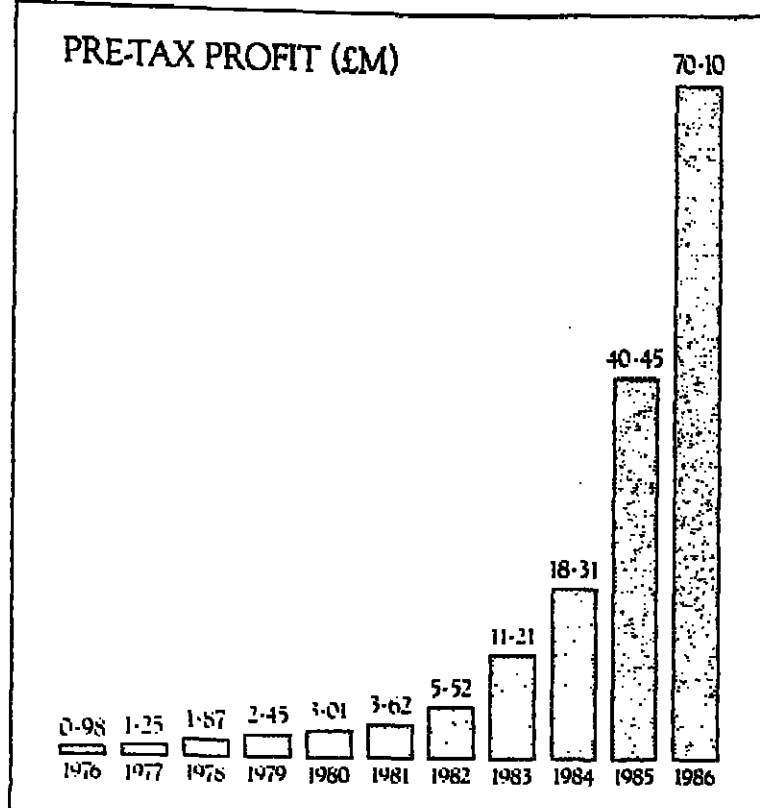
In the last six years, profits have risen twenty fold, earnings per share  
570% and dividends by 560% to 15.7p net.

Another record year anticipated, with profits well up to expectations.

سكنا من الاميل



1986 was the sixteenth consecutive record year for the Company. In 1986 we achieved what few British companies achieve - world market leadership in our business sector. In doing so we have firmly positioned the Company for maximum growth and security.



The advertising business has been going through structural change like many of its clients, seeing the emergence of global concerns and the concentration of the business into fewer hands.

Over the last 5 years the share of total world advertising spending by the largest 100 US advertisers has risen from 12% to 17%. Over the last 10 years the small group of multinational agencies have grown by 311% compared to 130% for domestic agencies, increasing their share of world advertising from 12% to 20%. And their number has shrunk from 12 multinationals five years ago to just 8 today.

Professor Sheth of the University of California sees most industries becoming organised into no more than three global concerns and a number of niche players. Three seems to be the magic number in almost every market. This follows the 'Law of Dominance' expounded by research studies which define market rank in these simple terms: No. 1 is wonderful; No. 2 is terrific; No. 3 is threatened; No. 4 is fatal.

During the course of 1986 the Company took significant steps towards achieving improved market rank. In February we added creative strength in the US through the acquisition of Backer & Spielvogel Inc., America's fastest growing agency of recent years and highly regarded for its outstanding work for major US clients.

More recently the Company acquired Ted Bates Worldwide Inc., the world's third largest advertising network. Through Bates we have been able to add a truly global structure to the Company's operations.

We are now the leading company in nine key markets including the US and UK, and rank in the top five in a further twelve countries.

The Company's 150 wholly owned offices worldwide now work with over 60 of the world's largest 100 advertisers and over 40 clients in five or more countries.

**A GLOBAL RESOURCE**

To put the scale of the Company's advertising operations into perspective, the billings of our agency in Minneapolis exceed those of any agency in the UK. The profits earned in 1985/86 by our agencies in Scandinavia alone exceeded those of the next largest UK quoted agency. In 1987 the Company is expecting over fifty individual profit centres to generate pre-tax profits of more than \$1 million each.

In order to achieve a prize of this magnitude it was inevitable that some clients would be given up due to conflict with others. Over the last six months this expected restructuring of clients has duly taken place. Though the total value of business transferred, almost \$400 million,

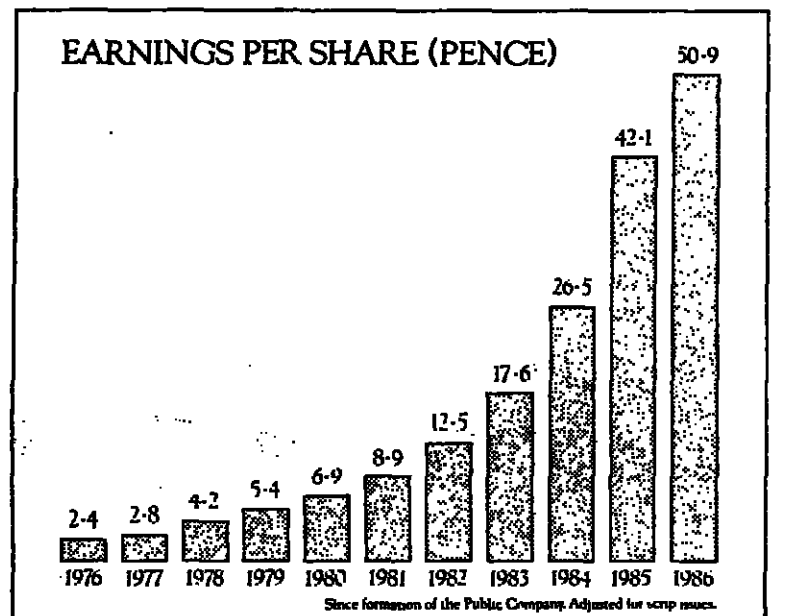
has produced a number of gory headlines, it represents only around 5% of total group billings, and has been more than compensated for by over \$400 million of new business gained within the group in the same period, including major assignments from Procter & Gamble, RJR/Nabisco, Xerox, Mars and Renault.

The Company's global scale and resource provide us with the strength from which to build our world advertising market share from its current level of around 5%, and our market position within the important sectors which together make up the business services industry.

The Communications Division has already made good progress in the year by the establishment of a significant presence in direct marketing in Europe, to build on our strength in this fast growing field in the US and in the UK our public relations operations now rank amongst the top three.

The partnership with Dancer Fitzgerald Sample (DFS), the 13th largest US advertising agency, has provided a major international alliance for Dorland in the building of a substantial independent and autonomous group.

The Consulting Division had an encouraging year. Following top level promotions within the Hay Group which has seen the next generation of management succeed to key positions in the company, we are looking forward to significant growth from this sector of our business.



The business services market is large, fast growing and highly fragmented. An ideal opportunity for the Company to exploit existing net cash resources of over £100 million organically and by further acquisitions.

**A CO-ORDINATED BUSINESS SYSTEM**

In recent years the best run companies have been seeking to bring together every part of their organisation in a co-ordinated drive for maximum efficiency. In this 'holistic' view every part of the business pulls together in the same direction - a clear strategy, a simple organisational structure, highly motivated people working with the best information, sound marketing and good communications with customers and staff.

To achieve the optimum business system for its industry, every aspect of a company's activity has to be seen holistically - or the organisation is only as strong as the weakest link in the chain.

A brilliant new strategy is of little use if the people in the company don't understand it, or are not motivated by it. And highly motivated people are not much use either if they are acting on the wrong information, or are not communicating clearly with their customers.

In essence, the workings of a company are not dissimilar to the workings of one's body. There is no point in trying to get fit just by dieting, because regular exercise is needed as well, coupled with the right diet, and the right psychological condition.

Our objective is to help clients achieve their optimum business system by offering a co-ordinated expertise in the key business services areas: advertising, direct marketing, public relations, sales promotion,

research, design, management consultancy and recruitment. Already, over 30 major clients work with our Company across 3 or more of these sectors.

Theodore Levitt, Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School, one of the most influential thinkers about global marketing and business trends, has joined the Boards of both our Communications and Consulting Divisions. His experience has already proved beneficial to the Company and a number of our clients.

**A CREATIVE FOCUS**

Our consistent strategic aim is to achieve the highest standards of professional excellence in every sector and in every country.

We believe that we should never be satisfied with the status quo, but should always look for a better way - both for ourselves and for our clients. That real change can be achieved.

Observers often ask how it is possible to remain 'creative' as you get bigger. Certainly, it is possible to create a small organisation with a handful of people and clients which is intimate, bright and creative.

Such companies declare that they would rather have high creative standards than succumb to the arthritis of international management disciplines.

Other managers feel that they would prefer to operate a solid, structured international network rather than try to outdo creative 'boutiques'.

Both viewpoints overlook the possibility of combining discipline and creativity in one organisation. This is because it is hard to do.

We have always tried to be consistent and single-minded about the type of company we wanted to build. We have never been believers in small operations which are dependent on the style of one or two top people, however outstanding those individuals may be.

On the other hand we have had no desire to create a giant - if that meant operating along the lines of some grey bureaucracy.

We have always aimed to create the one type of service organisation which so often eludes the grasp of those few men and women who have tried to achieve it - a large organisation, certainly, with all the stability that gives to employees, and all the back-up that provides for clients - but one which at the same time also succeeds in being progressive, youthful and innovative in approach.

*In the UK over the last five years the Company's growth has accelerated, so apparently has its creative strength. We now win more major UK creative awards than ever before, more than any other agency, and more than the other multinational agencies put together. And worldwide, at the Cannes International Film Festival in 1986 our agency won more awards than the next two major winners put together.*

In short, we believe that it is good to be big, it is better to be good, but it is best to be both. If we succeed in achieving this goal we will be sure of continued growth in all of our activities, and continued financial success.

Every year since becoming a public company in 1976, we have been able to state that the year to come will show a record performance by the Company. We are delighted to report that we anticipate that 1987 will be another record year, well up to expectations.

For any further information about Saatchi & Saatchi Company PLC please contact the Company Secretary at 15 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4LR or at 625 Madison Avenue, New York NY10022.

**SAATCHI & SAATCHI COMPANY**



THE ARTS 1

A certain crazy dignity

CINEMA

Eat the Peach (PG) Plaza

Labyrinth (U) Odeon Leicester Square

The Passion of Remembrance (15) Metro

Malcolm (15) Cannon Tottenham Court Road

Kangaroo (PG) Cannon Haymarket

Real Genus (15) Cannon Pantom Street

"Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?" sang the desperately anxious, middle-aged J. Alfred Prufrock in T. S. Eliot's famous poem. The lead character in Eat the Peach, a delicious comedy from Ireland directed by Peter Ormrod, shares some of Prufrock's crippling inhibitions. While idly watching Roustabout, an Elvis Presley movie featuring a wall of death stunt, a crazy whim creeps into Vinnie's mind: why not build and ride your own wall of death? So he lays waste his farm land, works as a driver in "commodity relocation" (that is, smuggling) to pay for wood, tentatively constructs the circular edifice, and rides up the side before family, friends, and local dignitaries. In metaphorical terms, he eats the peach.

This story of a mental obsession obstinately pushed out into concrete reality could easily have crumbled into cloying whimsy. But Ormrod and his producer/co-writer John Kelleher (both experienced in television) successfully root the film's eccentricities in the hard facts of modern life in Ireland: the neglected corners: poverty, unemployment, the drudgery of peat farming, local political

corruption, the background presence of the IRA.

No matter how fancy the comic embroidery, the farce always keeps faith with the characters, delightfully portrayed by the Irish cast. Stephen Brennan imposes the single-minded Vinnie with strength and a certain crazy dignity. Others include Eamon Morrissey as his bemused but willing brother-in-law; Catherine Byrne as the wife who briefly goes back to mother and Niall Tobin as a stonemason who has never set foot out of Ireland.

Ormrod and Kelleher view their characters' antics with gentle, though never indulgent, affection. That in itself singles out Eat the Peach from the pack. But the film deserves equal applause for visual qualities achieved on a modest budget.

Three years ago Muppet-master Jim Henson mounted an elaborate fantasy, The Dark Crystal, in which a sentient plot and too many grey, wrinkled creatures forced considerable technical wizardry to go up the spout. Labyrinth, which received its Royal premiere on Monday, shows a slight improvement. The story's pretensions are fewer, and we have at least two

humans - teenage Jennifer Connelly, questing after her baby brother, and David Bowie as a lightweight Goblin King - to vary the visual diet. The stylistic mixture is rich enough to cause indignation: into this stew goes Maurice Sendak, M.C. Escher's perspective-bending designs, rock video frenzy, some Indiana Jonesery (George Lucas served as executive producer), and a coil or two of Monty Python (Terry Jones wrote the final script).

As before, Henson delights in overall: hybrid creatures made from a pot-pourri of myths, species, humans and electronics are further sufficed by whiskers, eyepatches, plumes and armour - considerably limiting facial expressions (and audience interest). The bland, rather bratish young heroine is a further encumbrance; she invites indifference, not sympathy. This is, then, a laborious labyrinth, and one not recommended for the young.



genre prone to hermetic squawks and rignarole, this is a considerable achievement.

Anstralia fields two new entries in this crowded week - Malcolm and Kangaroo - with the same lead actor, Colin Friels. In Kangaroo, adapted from D.H. Lawrence's novel, he cuts a more rose figure as the author's surrogate - an exiled, bearded novelist with a German wife (Judy Davis, excellent), at large among Fascists in Australian suburbia. In Nadia Tass and David Parker's Malcolm, he plays the title character, whose dim-witted exterior hides a brain responsible for ingenious gadgets, put to criminal use when a bank is robbed by motorized, radio-controlled asbicans.

This is comedy of the Ealing sort, gently bouncing its jokes off oddball characters and the audience's fondness for mild anarchy. There are some endearing conceits, but Parker's script has nothing of the fierce narrative logic that held together T.E.B. Clarke's Ealing escapades; and experience teaches us to beware any film where thieves disguise

Above: Ami Domingo watching the smoke in The Passion of Remembrance, a kaleidoscopic view of the black experience

Right: the whimsical Vinnie (Stephen Brennan) in Eat the Peach, realizing his obsession with building a Wall of Death

their getaway vehicle as an ice-cream van. Some of its whimsy could have been usefully diverted to the doleful Kangaroo, stoddily directed by Tim Burstall, a key figure in Australian cinema's renaissance.

Martha Coolidge's raucous college comedy Real Genus opened last summer in America, and one can see why, in a crowded market, no-one felt its British release a priority. Things start promisingly with some barbed dialogue and the strange spectacle of whizzkidds helping their professor build a laser-beam weapon. But stupidities multiply, reaching their climax when the professor's house collapses in a sea of popcorn - not much of a finale perhaps, but a perfect cue for rousing intermission sales.



Geoff Brown

THE ROYAL BALLET WORLD PREMIERE

Advertisement for 'Beauty and the Beast' featuring a ballerina in a dark costume. Text includes: 'Beauty and the Beast', 'Wayne Eagling', 'Jan Pichkowski', 'John E. Read', 'Young Apollo', 'Le Baïser de la Fée Dec 11, 17 at 7.30pm', 'Young Apollo', 'Gloria', 'Jan 15, 16, 21, Feb 4 at 7.30pm', 'Reservations 01-248 1066/1011', 'Tickets £100-£22.50', 'Royal Opera House'.

Advertisement for 'Oh, Come On All Ye Faithful!' featuring Derek Nimmo's witty church collection. Text includes: 'Oh, Come On All Ye Faithful!', 'Derek Nimmo's witty church collection is in your bookshop now!', 'Robson Books', '£7.95'.

Advertisement for 'THE FAIR MAID OF THE WEST' at the Swan Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Text includes: 'dazzling... rip-roaring entertainment', 'Swan Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon', 'THE FAIR MAID OF THE WEST', 'Seats still available for Dec and Jan', 'PHONE NOW! 0789 295623'.

ENTERTAINMENTS

A large grid of entertainment listings for various venues including Ambassadors, Apollo, Barbican, and others. Each listing includes the name of the production, the venue, and showtimes. The listings are organized into columns and rows, covering a wide range of theatrical and musical performances.

Advertisement for 'TO PLACE YOUR MOTORS ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TIMES'. Text includes: 'TRADE ADVERTISERS TEL: 01-481 4422', 'ADVERTISING FAX NO: 01-481 8313', 'TELEX 925088', 'PRIVATE ADVERTISERS TEL: 01-481 4000', 'USE YOUR ACCESS OR BARCLAY CARD'.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.



THE ARTS 2

Sorting the goats

A few months ago we had a bee swarm of health films. Now it is recruitment's turn. For those who failed to get into Queens or Newcastle or, more recently, become fighter pilots, last night's 40 Minutes (BBC2) offered the civil service...

TELEVISION

Chris Carling's film did not sensationalize his subject matter. Cross-cutting between what they thought of their performance and then what the examiners thought, the result made the best of a most boring job.

Relish of death and a love of spectacle

DANCE

Ceremony Sadler's Wells

The last week of London Contemporary Theatre's season at Sadler's Wells contains another London premiere, bringing the total to five: a reasonably impressive tally, even if they have looked workmanlike rather than inspired.

extrudes itself from the scenery, as in his Forest, and of a large swirling cloak (as in Chamber Dances) for a woman to ensnare her victims.

Before Death's arrival they have been joined for a while by five women, who also of course have their own separate number. Afterwards it is grief for the women and oblivion for the men, Kirkpatrick presiding finally over models representing their mummified corpses.

The programme also includes Jerome Robbins's Moves, performed in silence, and Robert North's jokey Troy Game for male dancers only.

John Percival



Startling duet: Celia Hulton and Christopher Bannerman in Cohan's ballet

Cinders under fire

THEATRE

Sandra Mellor Old Red Lion

Anyone who has ever gone rummaging in the shoddier niches of Fringe Theatre will recognize some of the eccentricities gathered in this pastiche: the tense feminist without humour or make-up who is described in her phoney biography as a founder member of the "Punching Judges"...

But only a modest equipment of wit and perception is required to set out a pattern of Aunt Sallies - a feminist, a matronly trouper, a club comedian, a commercials' starlet. What the (real) actor and director, Simon Cherry and Richard Hanson, do not come up with is that succession of fast, hard chops of the axe to smash soft targets to dust.

We are watching what purports to be a run-through of the show when Sandra (Madeleine Kitcher) by her humble kitchen fire wishes she were not oppressed by the Thatcherite fascist junta, and her Fairy Godmother (Philippa Morgan), brought in at short notice, retreats from the alarming leftist tone of her script to the secure comforts of gin.

Some comic mileage is to be found in the anti-sexist analysis of the fish-net tight enclosing the shapely rear of the prince (an amusing performance by Janet Rawson) as well as the predicament of a comedian unable to tell his joke about the queer black Irish Jew, a combination unlikely to gladden the cockles of many liberal hearts.

Stephen Pettitt

ROCK

Status Quo Hammersmith Odeon

Surprisingly, in the theoretically youthful world of rock, Status Quo have made a virtue of being old. In 1982, 14 years after the release of their debut single "Pictures of Matchstick Men", they celebrated a spurious "20th anniversary" and ticket sales for their 1984 tour were boosted by news of the group's imminent "retirement". Even

their name is entirely appropriate to a musical manifesto that had already become antiquated by the early 1970s.

At Hammersmith, the only hostage to progress was the huge mobile lighting rig, but Rick Parfitt and Francis Rossi, the original members, still favoured the same old jeans and hair-styles, still wielded their old guitars, and went through familiar running, circling, and limbo-like crouching manoeuvres.

Predictably too, the bulk of the performance was given over to the group's peculiar variant of boogie, a stiff piston-like interpretation that rides roughshod over the fluid

shuffling rhythms that distinguished such 12-bar music in its original form. Neat, chunky arrangements of "Paper Plane", "Rockin' All Over the World", "Caroline", and "Down Down" were interchangeable toe-tappers, and the only fleeting relaxation of the "boogie" grip was afforded by "In the Army Now" and "Don't Drive My Car."

However, the recruitment of the talented John Edwards on bass, whose short hair and youthful demeanour attracted heated criticisms in the letters pages of a specialist magazine, has proved an astute move, and his energetic playing injected a much-needed spring into the plodding steps of the old-timers.

The finale was a medley of the most cobwebbed Chuck Berry pub-rock themes imaginable - "Carol", "Route 66", "Rock & Roll Music", and "Bye Bye Johnny" - but perhaps the appearance of a head-banging muppet and teddy-bear on top of the amps indicated that the time for serious consideration of the show's merits had passed. I look forward to the "golden jubilee/grand retirement" tour before too long.

David Sinclair

CONCERTS

BBC SO/Pritchard Festival Hall/Radio 3

Dmitri Alexeev, the soloist here in Prokofiev's Second Piano Concerto, gave us nearly all the notes (and that feat should not be belittled) but only a partially-sighted performance.

He was equal to famously ferocious challenges like the enormous first-movement cadenza or the Scherzo's moto perpetuum semiquavers. These are passages where technique, tenacity and muscles can go a long way towards rendering the listener (in the celebrated description of the audience at the premiere) "frozen with fright, hair standing on end".

However, when it came to acknowledging that the score also has contrasting potential for lyricism (the rhapsodic opening), tonal shading and even impish humour (the Intermezzo's throwaway ending) Alexeev was more economical with the truth. He

remained single-mindedly stately-fingered throughout.

In the bell-for-leather tutti, it is not really fair to ask the pianist to cut back. The orchestra should know when to thrust forward. That was exactly what it did in Shostakovich's Symphony No 11, "The Year 1905". Pritchard made a persuasive and thrilling case for some not wholly persuasive programme-music: a symphony in which banal popular tunes, however evocative to Soviet ears, sometimes seem to sit uneasily in Shostakovich's complex musical idiom.

The "Palace Square" adagio was paced with great patience: the picture of a hungry crowd silent, pregnant with danger, was effectively drawn. Pritchard's handling of the succeeding allegretto "Bloody Sunday" itself - at first sounded too contained. But when one heard the savagery with which the orchestra tore into the "Toccata" finale, one understood the earlier tactical restraint.

In between came the "In Memoriam" adagio, beautifully played, with the violas striking an especially rich vein of elegy.

Richard Morrison

Vienna Schubert Trio Wigmore Hall

During the past fortnight or so, the Vienna Schubert Trio have been surveying, in three concerts, the late romantic Austro-German piano trio. They have included not only examples of the unquestionable status and quality of Brahms, but also unknown pieces. On Wednesday it was the turn of Hans Pfitzner, known chiefly for his opera Palestrina, and Max Reger, known for a few more things but perhaps above all for his densely scored organ pieces.

It cannot be said that Pfitzner and Reger are exactly economical with their notes or in the time-space that the trios played here occupy. Both works show their composers straining at the leash of tonality without ever quite managing to shake themselves free of it. And both are dominated by a spirit of lyricism that points in the direction of Richard Strauss, though without ever achieving his well-oiled manner. But neither work succeeds in leaving the aesthetic orbit of Brahms' though the Pfitzner, his Piano Trio No 2,

Opus 8, tries hard, with its quirky stop-starts, its torridness, its curious combination of the rhetorical and the expressionistic, and its often telling use of silence. And Pfitzner is well capable of building to impressive climaxes or of alarming the listener with sudden outbursts. Reger's E minor Piano Trio, Opus 102, is more structurally homogeneous, and perhaps because of that is marginally less intriguing a work, though its Scherzo exploits a bizarre harmonic relationship between C and F sharp minors.

Stephen Pettitt

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The Vienna Schubert Trio gave both works with an ardent spirit, playing with abundant breath and stamina. Individually they are all obviously distinguished players, and even if the pianist's tone is at times rather forced, their blended sound is a distinctly Germanic, luxuriant one. Yet at the same time they phrase with a care that allows shafts of light to penetrate even the densest textures, even if occasionally they make too much of particular points. But they make a formidable team, the more admirable for such an enterprising attitude to programme planning.

Jeremy Kingston

with ALAN COREN'S SOMETHING FOR THE WEEKEND? you'll be laughing! Robson Books

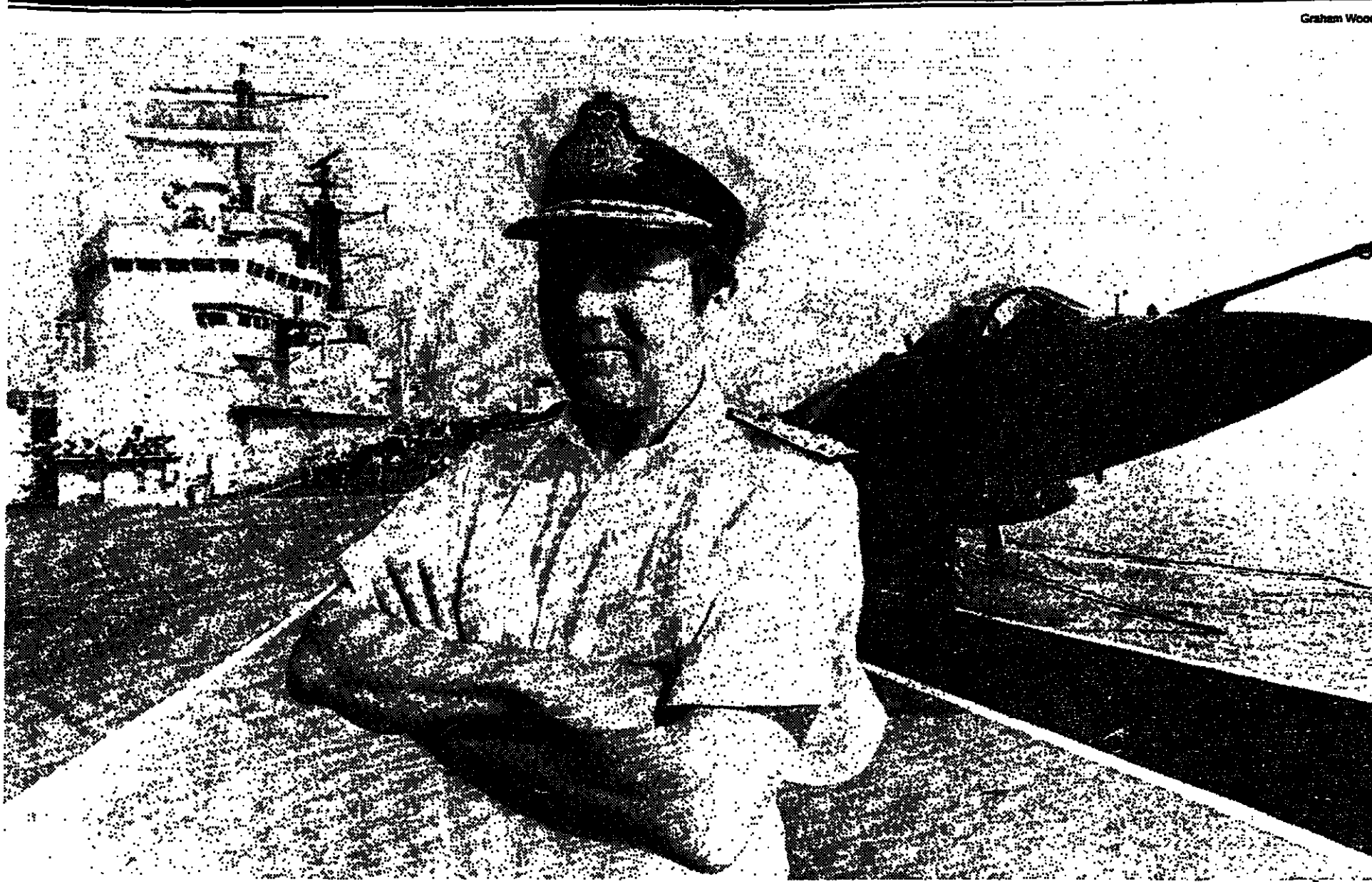
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Law Report December 5 1986 House of Lords Mother's pre-birth behaviour relevant



# SPECTRUM

Graham Wood

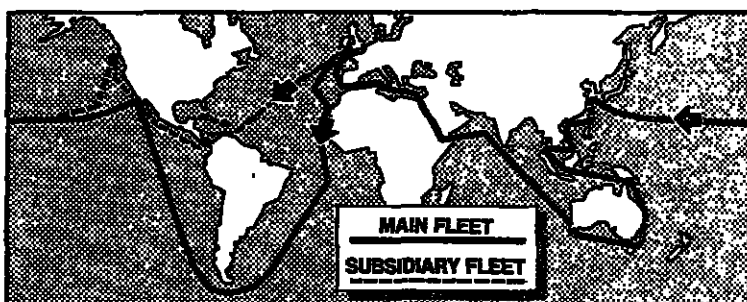


Welcome aboard: Rear Admiral John Kerr, the man in charge of Global 86's deployment, on the flight deck of HMS Illustrious — "what we are talking about is jobs back home"

## Setting sail to sell, sell, sell

**O**n the quarter-deck of the aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious, berthed in the steamy midday heat of Bombay, Leading Steward Paul Smith opened the 96th bottle of white wine and polished the last of the 400 glasses before serving up another tray of shrimps rolled in best smoked salmon.

**A unique naval venture in global salesmanship draws to a close this month. Peter Davenport joined the fleet**



Brooker, of Westland helicopters, anxious to secure further orders for the company's Sea Kings: "The navy are better salesmen than we are. If we tell a customer that our product is the best he is bound to be suspicious. This way he gets to talk to the people using the equipment and he gets an honest opinion."

"The feedback we are getting already from Global has been very good. There will be orders in the next twelve months because of it."

Through the Defence Export Services Organization within the Ministry of Defence, the Government works closely with industry to develop contacts and sales opportunities. Six months before Global 86 sailed from the Channel, the department contacted 130 British companies, asking what products they wanted pushing and whether they intended to have representatives on hand. About 100 replied and their products were included in a glossy brochure on display at all the ports.

The enthusiasm of the sailors for their part in the exercise, however, sometimes goes too far. One sailor, so the story goes, became increasingly agitated by the aggressive questioning of a sheikh casting doubts on the quality of the British gun he was demonstrating. Unable to take any more, the sailor tucked the weapon under his arm, grabbed the surprised sheikh by his robes and said: "If I hear one more word against this gun I'll..."

The hum of small talk from the conversations taking place among the rubber plants was typical of any diplomatic cocktail party. In their tropical uniforms Rear Admiral John Kerr and his officers mingled with senior Indian navy personnel in their gleaming whites. It was, however, the presence of dozens of British businessmen, many fresh out from London and perspiring in their shirts as they flitted from group to group, that marked out the real point of this exercise in hospitality. A few hours before, a group of Indian naval officers, gingerly hanging onto their turbans, had been below decks, peering at the inside of the latest Airborne Early Warning Sea King helicopter. Many British jobs may depend on their opinion. The Government is intent on increasing the defence industry's £3 billion of export sales. The 2,400 men serving on HMS Illustrious, and the six other ships steaming around the world as part of the Global 86 naval deployment, are at the sharp end of the exercise.

Illustrious and the other ships are acting as floating salesrooms for the best of British innovations. They have been drumming up sales in 15 countries on a 43,000-mile voyage that began in April and will see them home on December 18. It is the first time that the marketing of UK Ltd has been given such a high profile in a naval deployment, and industry has been closely involved in the planning required to make it work. Its success will be judged by the number of orders that come from the demonstrations of equipment, ranging from smoke hoods to Sea Harriers to the ships themselves. The sales days around the world have also generated interest in unexpected items. In Malaysia one local officer listened patiently but without obvious reaction to a long litany extolling the virtues of the latest missiles and computers. When it came to the cocktail party,

however, his interests were revived by the plastic clip attached to the side of his plate, holding his glass of fruit punch. How, he asked, could he import a consignment? But the main aim of Global 86 is to sell arms and ships. It was planned against a background of government determination to increase defence export sales, on which around 125,000 jobs directly depend. Demand from the UK armed forces alone cannot sustain the size of the industry. To survive, it has to sell. The world arms market is dominated by the United States and the USSR, who between them account for 60 per cent of the sales. The French, with their aggressive build-to-export policy, come next with 10 per cent and the UK is fourth in the league with about 6 per cent. But there is developing competition from countries such as Brazil, Singapore, Korea, Australia and China. Alex Marsh, managing director of

Swan Hunter on Tyneside, which recently made more than 800 workers redundant because of lack of orders, was in no doubt about the value of the discussions he held on the aircraft carrier in Bombay. There was no way that any single company could put on such an event, he said. "The marvellous thing about Global 86 is that we have a floating display of everything that is best in British industry. It means that officers in foreign navies can talk to our sailors, who are actually handling equipment they may be interested in purchasing. And then we are on hand to follow up that interest. The simple truth is that contacts made over the fruit punch at a shipboard cocktail party in Bombay may eventually save a man's job on Tyneside. It is a very direct link." His words were echoed by Len

## The Temple goes hi-tech

Behind every top barrister is a good clerk. Tomorrow's brief: the latest legal technology

**P**aul Shrubbsall has one of the most influential jobs in the legal profession. He is not a judge, nor a top silk; he is a barristers' clerk, one of a small, exclusive group of powerful figures who are not legally qualified themselves, but determine to a great extent the careers of the lawyers whose affairs they handle.

Shrubbsall, aged 39, became a clerk more than 20 years ago. He was unusual in having some O levels, although more clerks now come in with qualifications. A couple have degrees; and the Barristers' Clerks' Association now runs an examination course.

But the biggest change has been growth. Shrubbsall started as a junior clerk, making tea, running errands, taking bundles to court, in a set of seven barristers, managed by the senior clerk and a typist. Now he is senior clerk in a set in the Temple, with 16 barristers, four of them QCs, and a staff of three junior clerks, a book-keeper and five secretaries.

What does the clerk do? As one judge put it, he is a "complicated cross between a theatrical agent, a business manager, an accountant, and a trainer"; or, in another description, he blends the functions of "office administrator and accountant, business manager, agent, adviser and friend".

Little is known about barristers' clerks outside legal circles. Traditionally the jobs have not been advertised and clerks have come in through personal contact and word of mouth.

Once they reach senior clerk status, they command considerable power, and salaries to match: £30,000 to £40,000 a year is not uncommon and a few are paid as much as £75,000, with salaries operated on a commission basis — 5 or 10 per cent of what the barristers earn.

Shrubbsall says: "We still have the traditional barristers' clerks' role that we had 200 years ago, described by Lamb as a servant, dresser, friend. We have to be

responsible to each barrister as an individual, manage and develop his practice, bring on young barristers; not let them loose on work that is too difficult for them and build them up, over the years, until, we hope, they are successful."

In other respects, however, the clerks' role has undergone huge changes. Decriminalization in 1971 ended the separate clerk's fee, in guineas, charged to the client on top of the barrister's. The modernization of accounts meant the end of



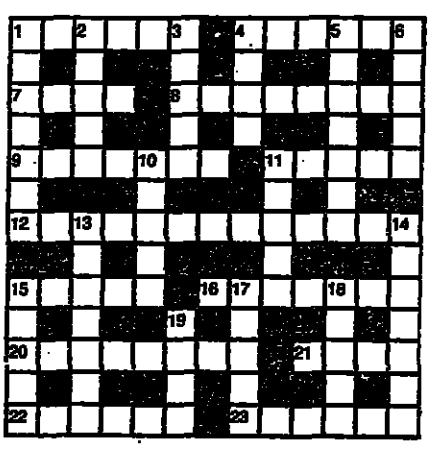
the ledger, and now there is the computer. Word processors are moving in. The Bar has become a service industry, Shrubbsall says. Clerks have to be executive managers, running a business equipped with the latest technology and support systems — "that is needed for a successful business in a competitive industry to satisfy the client", says Shrubbsall.

The problems this poses for chambers will be examined for the first time at a conference involving 300 barristers and their clerks in Lincoln's Inn tomorrow. The time is ripe for a look at how chambers are run and how they can be brought up-to-date in the hi-tech age. Martin Bowley QC, one of the conference organizers, says: "We are medium-sized businesses in a very competitive industry and we must think in these terms rather than in the old-fashioned Dickensian terms of creaking staircases and coal fires. Those days are gone."

Frances Gibb

### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1124

- ACROSS
- 1 Factions of split (6)
  - 4 Ribbed dress fabric (6)
  - 7 Calf meat (4)
  - 8 Supporter (8)
  - 9 Hairless horse tail (7)
  - 11 Fern (5)
  - 12 UK official journal (6,7)
  - 15 Overcharge (5)
  - 16 Extend (7)
  - 20 Atrocity (8)
  - 21 Stout stick (4)
  - 22 Score (6)
  - 23 Shoulder cape (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Small number (7)
  - 2 Courage (5)
  - 3 Gen Gordon enemy (5)
  - 4 Armourred combat vehicle (4)
  - 5 Grief relief (7)
  - 6 Opinion (5)
  - 10 In midst of (5)
  - 11 Shaving tool (5)
  - 13 Offensive (7)
  - 14 Display (7)
  - 15 Sugary (5)
  - 17 Secret meeting (5)
  - 18 Dutch flower (3)
  - 19 Somme ridge (4)



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THE TIMES SATURDAY

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## Still growing amid the greens

One group has been on the conservation battlefield for sixty years, and the war is still going on

Rural England begins, at least for Londoners, within a juggernaut's roar of the outside rim of the M25. But to the Council for the Protection of Rural England the London orbital motorway is more than just a handy map reference marking off their territory. It defines the busiest edge of a battlefield.

The threat of massive development in sensitive countryside is not confined to the south-east, and the CPRE, 60 years old on Sunday, deploys its concern and its forces widely. It is opposing plans for a nuclear power station on the empty Northumberland coastline, a British Coal "superpit" in the Green Belt which separates Birmingham from Coventry, afforestation on lakeland fells and onshore oil production in conspicuous or delicate places.

The CPRE's priorities have changed little since an early promotional leaflet trumpeted "action is urgently needed if the incessant attacks upon the amenities of the countryside are to be overcome". Those were the days of unrestricted ribbon development and the wholesale destruction of historic buildings (or their conversion into petrol stations).

Its campaigning and backstairs lobbying in Whitehall contributed to the creation of Green Belts, control of ribbon development, creation of national parks and the development of the town and country planning system. More recently, its campaign to balance subsidies to farmers with grant aid to conservation was reflected in the designation of

Far enough: Robin Grove-White between green belt and M25 environmentally sensitive areas last summer.

It can criticize as robustly as any amenity group. "Cavalier, superficial and blatantly unfair", said Robin Grove-White, executive director of the CPRE, in a statement last week on the select committee report on the Channel Tunnel Bill. He accused it of "high handedness, under brutal backstairs government pressure".

Last year the executive surprised some of its county types by appointing a film producer as its president to replace the eminent planner, Sir Colin Buchanan. David Puttnam came in breathlessly asserting his credentials — he lives in a converted mill in Wiltshire.

Puttnam's appointment was the most conspicuous sign of a shift in projection for the organisation, with its battalions of solid professionals, planners and retired administrators. But there are not many genuine rustics in its 43 county branches.

"We did have a problem", says Grove-White. "Despite the things we were doing and the influence we were exerting CPRE has been perceived in terms of privileged and sed-

entary rural dwellers. Puttnam helps communicate that we are energetic. He has a lot of pull in spheres we did not inhabit.

The CPRE has only 32,000 members, compared with the National Trust's 1.3 million. "We should have more members," said Grove-White. "As we become better known we generate expectations which cannot be fulfilled. We need to show local people we reflect their interests. We are also important to town dwellers as a cultural force. The English countryside has resonances for people who don't live in it."

The council is preparing for its biggest challenge, responding to changes in land use in the countryside to counter EEC surpluses, the problems of withdrawing land from production or diversifying its use, and possible changes to the planning system. "Which could take us back to where we came in," Grove-White sees little prospect of the CPRE campaigning itself out of existence.

Gareth Huw Davies

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6 We need to show people that we can reflect their concerns 9

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Nicola Shulman toasts the hosts

Eat out and be in ★  
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Be merry merry well-dressed in ★  
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FRIDAY PAGE

Wearing her art on her sleeve

It's been 10 years since Dory Previn last sang in London. Even through the fog of time and changing women's issues I remember her touching courage and wit in those days. An agonizing divorce from André Previn had seemed all the more humiliating as the conductor publicly played happy families with actress Mia Farrow. Together they adopted a litter of beautiful, needy children and added their own.

Dory Previn is back in Britain, having overcome despair with wit and guts.

Glenys Roberts found her happy to have nothing left to hide

and now we live in a schizophrenic universe. Schizophrenia is the malady of the late 20th century. I see people walking down the street in exactly the same condition as I used to see them in the mental hospital.

There the Bakers lead an extremely disciplined life, working in separate studios on either side of the road so as not to disturb each other.

She gets up very early in the morning and the first thing she does is write down her dreams of the night before. She's been doing that ever since and by now must have one of the most impressive journals of the sub-conscious on record.

All this has freed her to turn her humorous warning eye on the world as well as her personal problems and this is what she will sing about in the Donmar Warehouse Theatre, Covent Garden for the next five weeks.

"I've always believed I was a few hairs of the eyelash ahead of other people, especially women," she says. "I was judged a schizophrenic

and now we live in a schizophrenic universe. Schizophrenia is the malady of the late 20th century. I see people walking down the street in exactly the same condition as I used to see them in the mental hospital.

Previn peppers her talk with a great deal of fashionable Californian astrology, right side of the brain theory, and Jungian synchronicity. It is enough to scare most down-to-earth people half to death, but the proof that her obsessions work lies in a formidable lyric talent.

Of course she's also of an age when women simply have to find themselves - or else. "It is amazing how many women of my generation had to be inspired by men," she says. Her first mentor was a professor of literature who took a girl who had only read the comics and introduced her to Joyce and Yeats.

Her second was André Previn, whom she saw on television in Chicago when she was babysitting and made, she says, a powerful subconscious mental effort to meet. Four months later a completely novice lyric writer, she was working with him at MGM.

It was when she recognized the part she had played in the break-up of that marriage that she knew she had a future. "I looked at my feet as I was walking down the street and I thought, 'You've really blown your life'. I can remember the exact moment. I can even remember the shoes I was wearing."

The effort has completely cured any writer's block and given the balance to her personality which



Dory Previn: "a few hairs of the eyelash ahead of other people"

previously had to be chemically induced by the medical profession. "I have committed myself to the outside world," she says.

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MEDICAL BRIEFING

A rash approach

Parents can try too hard with their children and at no time is this more apparent than when they devise their own diets to treat eczema. Some practitioners claim that a wide range of diseases can be cured by drastic dietary regimes.

The National Eczema Society launches a campaign and a diet guide next week to help educate parents about allergies. At the same time, it will warn them about bogus practitioners who set up bizarre clinics which prey on the

anxieties of parents of children with severe eczema - parents who are prepared to try practically anything to get rid of the trouble.

Although allergy to some foods plays a part in atopic eczema in between a third to a half of all children, the causes are legion and other physical and emotional factors are equally important. Food is not the only allergen which will provoke a reaction; houseflies, pollen and pets can be equally responsible.

Parents are also warned about the often well-meant advice against the use of emollients - which are essential to keep the skin supple - for fear that they may contain steroids. They do not; and in any case not all steroids are dangerous; some, indeed, are essential for treatment.

The gift of success



Existing methods of in vitro (test-tube) fertilization result in approximately 15 per cent of would-be mothers becoming pregnant, but only half eventually give birth. Although the women are prepared to accept these odds and the inconvenience of the present procedure, research workers have been exploring other methods in an attempt to obtain better results.

Aid to age



For most of the over-fifties some loss of recent memory is one of the acceptable effects of ageing; but in others these same symptoms may be the insidious start of Alzheimer's disease.

Senile dementia was, until recently, attributed to a failure of the blood supply to the brain, either as a result of a series of small strokes or the gradual blocking of the cerebral arteries with atheroma.

Right scent

Research has shown that male sweat can help to make a woman's periods more regular and less painful.

Philadelphia doctors George Pretti, a biochemist and Winifred Cutler, a biologist, have shown that the smell of the pheromones in male sweat has a stabilizing effect on a woman's reproductive life.

The scientists asked men to wear pads in their armpits from which sweat could be extracted and painted on the upper lips of some women, whose menstrual cycles became regular. Other women, treated with a placebo, experienced no change.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

Divorce of the incompatible statistics

It all started with an article in an American magazine. Nine months ago, People got hold of a survey conducted by two Yale sociologists and a Harvard economist, containing some surprising statistics about marriage among professional women.

The magazine is not exactly known for its quietly understated style; so it was something less than a surprise when the cover of their March 31 issue bore glamour shots of four Hollywood actresses in their thirties with the headline "Are These Old Maids?".

Does a 40-year-old single American woman have as much chance of finding a husband as of being killed by terrorists? It depends which figures you look at

The survey was taken up and quoted in newspapers from coast to coast. Newsweek offered the cheery consideration that, according to those statistics, married 40-year-olds are "more likely to be killed by a terrorist" than to marry.

All of which, according to Catherine Johnson, a Los Angeles-based journalist, feminist spokesperson and, incidentally, a 34-year-old college graduate who married at the age of 32 is not only unfortunate but unnecessary. She has joined a growing number of sociologists, psychologists and com-



mentators in not only condemning media treatment of the survey but in questioning its motives. "There's an element of revenge there", Johnson believes. "It's as if someone is

saying, 'You women thought you were so smart, you thought you could have it all, have a career and delay your marriage and still marry. Well, you can!'

"The way in which the survey has been presented taps the very worst fears of women, particularly those in their thirties, who can feel their biological time clocks ticking away. These women believe the only way they can get a husband is by a miracle. 'One told me she was going to start preparing her daughter now for the idea that she may not get married. Her daughter is 12 years old; and since the survey is based on the sex ratio among baby boomers and the rather sweeping supposition that women marry men three years older than themselves, there is no way this girl is even going to be affected by it. But her

mother is preparing her anyway. That's how hysterical it has become."

Even more depressing, she says, is the effect it is having on men. "They are becoming empowered in a rather destructive way. To put it more plainly, they're turning into creeps before our very eyes. Just the other day, I was talking to a 26-year-old Hollywood baby mogul type, and he was saying 'Oh yeah, I date women in their thirties. They're so grateful if anyone looks at them, I always feel I am doing them a big favour.'"

"I pointed out to him that because the sex ratio has changed over the years men of his age are actually at a numerical disadvantage against women, and he looked blank. He couldn't imagine that he would ever be in the position of not being able to find someone.

"But if he carries on acting that way, he might find himself past 32 and alone. The saying 'All the good ones are taken' could easily start applying to women instead of to men."

The good news for single professionals is that rescue is at hand. Census worker Jeanne Moorman is preparing a paper for the Population Association of America that will strongly contest the findings of the earlier survey. It will, for example, give an 85 per cent chance of marriage at 25, a 65 per cent chance at 30, 40 per cent at 35 and 22 per cent at 40.

Since both sets of statistics are based on projections of future behaviour, rather than records of past, the question of which is the more accurate is an open and - for the beleaguered American professional woman - a burning one.

Gabrielle Donnelly © Times Newspapers Ltd 1986

FIRST PERSON

Margery Roberts

Breast-feeding

How I admire the liberated, but criticized, mother in Barbara Amiel's article (New Taboos For Old Values, November 12) who openly breast-fed her baby at a dinner party. When I had my first child I started out with similarly enlightened views. Now, breast-feeding my third child, I am sadly hardened to the fact that, for most people, breast-feeding is something to be hidden away from the public.

But I am usually so swathed in modest garments and neckwear that very little of the baby is visible, let alone any uncovered areas of me. Even so, I feel horribly self-conscious and imagine that everybody must be staring at me disapprovingly. Perhaps they are.

In the maternity ward, mothers breast-feed their babies proudly, knowing that the nursing staff are pleased with them for giving their babies the best nourishment available. They look pityingly at the few mothers who keep dashing off to the cupboard in the night nursery to fetch unappetizing little white bottles.

Outside in the big wide world it is a different story. Breast may still be best but only if the whole tasteless business is performed in private. It is no wonder that so many mothers give up breast-feeding after the first few weeks: they discover for themselves that breast-feeding is a lonely and dispiriting activity. People who have never fed a baby do not realize how long it takes or how insistent the baby becomes if the supplies are delayed or cut short. Shopping in crowded stores, visiting stately homes, going almost anywhere can be nerve-

racking experiences with a young baby when there is no obvious haven. Many times I have changed a nappy on a dirty or wet floor and perched myself miserably on a loo lid to feed a desperate infant. Men, particularly unmarried ones, may perhaps be forgiven for finding the sight of a partly uncovered mother feeding her baby a little uncomfortable. But why do so many women also disapprove?

When I was breast-feeding my second child, I was the secretary of a church committee. We usually met in the gloomy and cramped vestry, sitting on decrepit chairs. Because my little son liked to feed for much of the evening, I decided to invite the members of the committee to meet instead at my house, where I could most conveniently combine my duties.

On the first occasion we had a record attendance and, as I doled out the coffee and biscuits, I congratulated myself on dreaming up such a successful plan. The next time, the numbers fell and, eventually, someone told me "factually" that several members of the almost entirely female committee disapproved of my breast-feeding in front of them. I resigned.

At dinner parties and evening functions, the hostess usually directs me firmly to a "warm bedroom" where I can give my baby a feed in private. So I end up spending half the evening there, listening to the sound of happy conversation and chinking cups or glasses floating up from downstairs and reflecting on the sure knowledge that, had I chucked in the breast business in favour of the despised bottle, I could be down there too.

CHRISTMAS AT HEALS advertisement featuring various gift items like a music case, clock, diary, and pen with prices.

TO TEAR OUT OUR SHOP-FRONT, WE'RE BEING FORCED TO TEAR UP OUR PRICE LIST advertisement for a fur store with a list of items and prices, and a closing down offer.



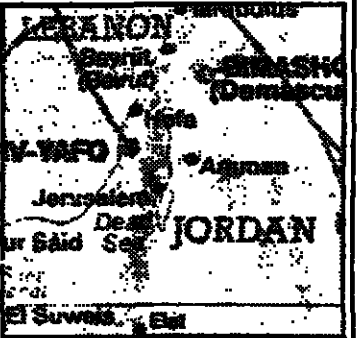
THE TIMES DIARY

Jack's frosty Christmas

Jack Slipper, the former Flying Squad chief who 12 years ago failed to bring Ronnie Biggs back from Rio, will be watching his television, particularly closely this Christmas. The BBC is showing a dramatization of Slip-Up, journalist Anthony Delano's book about the fiasco. Despite repeated requests from Slipper and his solicitors to see it before transmission, the BBC has refused on the grounds that other people portrayed could also demand a preview. Having watched a clandestine copy this week, I am not surprised at the BBC's caution. I was amazed at actor Jeremy Kemp's comic portrayal of Slipper as a bumbling copper out of his depth amid the moieties of extradition, who resorts to frequent libation. "I am disgusted with the BBC for not getting in touch with me," he says, promising he will wait until transmission before deciding whether to sue.

Unfair sex

Sisterly solidarity in the House of Commons has collapsed over the latest Edwina Currie affair. Labour MP Ann Clywd's query over the health contract given to the accountancy firm employing Edwina's husband and brother-in-law has led Tory members Anna McCurley and Elizabeth Peacock to table a protest motion. They wonder if the link would have been remarked at all had the honourable member concerned not been female, and conclude: "This kind of implication with its sexist undertones does nothing to advance the interests of politically-minded women associated with successful men of commerce". They will be signing their letters "yours sororally" next.



Cyprus Airways clearly wants to keep all sides happy in the Middle East. While omitting the name of Israel from the eastern Mediterranean, a caption declares its free map (above) to have "no political significance". I do hope Arab terrorists are pacified.

Gift wrapped

CND vice-chairman Joan Ruddock, who has long been hoping for a Labour seat to fight at the next election, could be getting an early Christmas present on Saturday week - adoption by the Deptford party. Although she is one of 36 hopefuls, she is well ahead in the race for nominations. Only two things stand in her way. Oddly, at a time when Labour's unilateralism is denting its poll rating, she is considered by some to be too right-wing. The other is that during these last crucial arm-twisting days, she is on a CND mission - to Moscow.



Remind me, is it the sort of thing Mrs Whitehouse is for or against?

Off the record

The Reform Club's days as haven from the House for our political betters are over, judging by a memo just posted in the library announcing the proposed cancellation of the club's £1,100 annual subscription to Hansard. Fiona Salter, the librarian, tells me that despite some members' protests - and to the surprise of the general committee - it appears that only one member now consults the official parliamentary record with any regularity.

Priority

The Inner London Education Authority is facing its most serious financial crisis; to make its next budget legal, it has to make cuts of £100 million. An odd moment, one might think, for it to reify deputy leader Bernard Wilcher's County Hall office with a sprung three-piece suite in light apricot shade, a new 75 per cent wool carpet, matching grey velvet curtains, grey swivel chair, Georgian desk and refrigerator. Tory leader David Avery is to ask the cost to the taxpayer of this lavish redecoration of the office once happily occupied by Ken Livingstone.

PHS

David Hale on the causes, and consequences, of the great dollar deficit



How the world will pay for America's built-in debt

At current rates of borrowing, the US will have an external debt approaching one trillion dollars or 20 per cent of GNP by the early 1990s. Should the world's wealthiest nation be a major capital importer? Will it some day have to run a large trade surplus to generate export income for debt servicing? With a large external debt and a potentially weak currency, will it be willing to sustain heavy external defence spending on behalf of Asian and European countries with much healthier balance of payments?

To answer these questions, one must begin by asking why the US has emerged as a major capital importer during the 1980s. Most analysts regard the development as a freakish abnormality. Since 1981, the Reagan administration has been pursuing a highly expansionary fiscal policy, including large tax cuts and big increases in defence spending, while Europe and Japan have been reducing their budget deficits. As a result, the US, during the early 1980s, inadvertently evolved into the world economy's borrower and spender of last resort, rescuing other countries from the deflationary consequences of their own policy mixes. Students of long-term business cycles may argue one day that there would have been another world depression during the early 1980s if the US had not miraculously elected a president who had the capacity to talk like Herbert Hoover while borrowing like Franklin Roosevelt.

But that does not tell the whole story. The changes now occurring in the world balance of payments are also the result of structural economic developments which could cause the US to remain a moderate capital importer during the 1990s even if its budget deficit shrinks. First, private investors now enjoy more freedom of movement in deploying their capital than at any time since the Second World War. In the past decade, there has been a steady international progression towards liberalization of all financial regulations, while new developments in computer and communications technology have greatly reduced the transaction cost of international investing. As the US has the world's largest financial markets, the deregulation of European and Japanese savings flows unleashed a pent-up demand for North American securities.

Savings flows to the US were also encouraged by the higher investment returns resulting from the Reagan administration's tax policies, which reduced the top marginal tax rate on US personal income to its lowest level since the 1920s while also significantly expanding corporate depreciation allowances. The higher after-tax return on US assets encouraged an upsurge of capital spending which quickly outstripped the country's relatively inelastic supply of domestic savings.

In an age of capital mobility, it is logical that a country which subsidizes savings but not investment (Japan) should export capital to a country which subsidizes investment but not savings (the US). The savings imbalance, resulting from higher American investment returns, was corrected by the rise in the US trade deficit after 1981. This process occurred through appreciation of the exchange rate and the increased penetration of US markets by foreign exporters. Ironically, what

the Treasury gave US industry through bigger tax allowances, the currency markets took back through a commercially uncompetitive dollar exchange rate.

The third structural change has been demography. The populations of Japan and continental northern Europe are aging rapidly compared with that of North America. These demographic trends have made the US a natural capital importer. In most societies, middle-aged people accumulate financial assets to prepare for retirement while young people borrow to establish households. Hence, in an open and integrated world economy, it is logical for rich but aging societies to export capital to countries with younger populations in order to build up a stock of investments for generating future retirement income.

Many commentators object to the fact that a country as wealthy as the US is absorbing such a large share of the world's surplus savings. But in the 19th century it was common for British overseas investment to go to countries with per capita incomes higher than Britain's, including Australia, Canada, and the US. Because many developing countries with populations younger than the US have lost the mechanisms for attracting foreign savings which existed during the colonial era, there is a crisis of senility and adolescence in today's global balance of payments. Mexico, for example, is exporting people to the US because its economic policies are not conducive to importing capital for employing them at home. This will be hard to reverse without radical reforms.

Other industrialised countries must grow more rapidly

All the same, the US will have to reduce its trade deficit gradually. At present, it has a trade deficit equal to 4 per cent of GNP and a small surplus on investment and service income which produces a total current account deficit equal to nearly 3.5 per cent of GNP. As the surplus on investment income shifts into a large deficit during the early 1990s, the US will have to halve its trade deficit as a share of national income merely to stabilize the current account deficit at 2.5 to 3.5 per cent of GNP.

To do this, the government will have to reduce its borrowing and accept slower growth of domestic spending, and the private sector will have to allocate more resources to manufacturing industry. While the Reagan administration's tax policy gave a significant boost to capital spending after 1982, the over-valuation of the dollar encouraged an over-concentration of investment in non-tradeable sectors, such as commercial real estate.

If the US is to reduce its trade deficit without pushing the world economy into a recession, other countries also will have to grow more rapidly. At the "Group Five" meeting of western finance ministers in September, 1985, it was agreed to pursue more expansionary economic policies in order to help the US reduce its trade imbalance, but in 1986 most of the stimulus to domestic spending in Europe and Japan came from the benign effects of collapsing oil prices. In 1987, there will have to be substantive changes in European and Japanese economic policy, including interest rate cuts and tax reduction, if faltering exports are not to reverse this momentum by depressing manufacturing output.

The deterioration now occurring in America's international financial status will ultimately require Europe and Japan to spend more on defence as well. With an external debt exceeding 20 per cent of GNP, continuing pressure for cuts in public spending, and a potentially weak currency, it is doubtful that the American people will be prepared to spend as heavily on defence during the 1990s as they have in the past. There will be increasing pressure from both major political parties to scale back military expenditure, especially in countries seen as having strong economies. Japan still spends only about 1 per cent of GNP on defence, or the same as the US before 1939, while Germany spends about 3 per cent. It will not be easy for the major industrial nations to accept these changes. The US is a debtor nation with the habits of a creditor nation; Germany and Japan are creditor nations with the habits of debtor nations.

In fact, there are many striking historical similarities between the changing international roles of the US and Britain during the late 1920s and the US and Japan today. In the half-century before 1914, the British balance of payments had been the linchpin of the international economic system. Britain had accumulated a large stock of external assets that generated a stream of investment equal to nearly 8 per cent of GNP. It used this income to run a trade deficit that allowed developing countries, such as the US and Argentina, to earn export income for servicing their overseas loans. After 1914, wartime borrowing and asset sales crippled Britain's ability to export capital and the US became the world's major creditor power. Under the leadership of Benjamin Strong, the Federal Reserve pursued an expansionary monetary policy during the mid-1920s to encourage capital outflows and stimulate world growth. But while the US was eager to assume Britain's role as a supplier of capital, it continued to adhere to

its 19th-century tradition of protectionist trade policy. As with Japan in the 1980s, the US did not understand the need for a nation to liberalize its trade policies once it assumed a world creditor status.

Not only has Japan traditionally pursued mercantilist trade policies. Its central bank has also refused to acknowledge the implications of the worldwide collapse in commodity prices since 1981. Instead of allowing Japanese living standards and property values to adjust upward in response to the huge improvement in the country's trade account, policy makers in Tokyo have tried to force the world economy to cope with the developing countries' balance of payments crisis through a massive increase in the US trade deficit financed by borrowing from Japan.

As a result, Japan's trade surplus with the developing countries has actually increased since 1980 while the US has swung from a trade surplus of \$26 billion to a deficit of nearly \$20 billion. If Japan had allowed its home economy to grow more rapidly during the first half of the decade, the world recovery would have been more broadly based and developing countries would not have been so dependent upon the US economy to generate export income for debt servicing.

Devaluation threat to encourage foreign expansion

Fortunately, the flexibility of today's exchange rate system compared to the 1920s is permitting both the debtor countries and the US to cope with their trade and debt servicing problems through competitive devaluation rather than just competitive deflation. The US Treasury Secretary, James Baker, has been using the threat of dollar devaluation to export American monetary refutation to Europe and Japan.

This policy has been a useful battering ram for pushing Europe and Japan in a more expansionary direction, but there are limits to how rapidly a debtor nation can depress its exchange rate without provoking a financial crisis. The industrial nations need a new policy framework to deal with America's re-emergence as a large external debtor.

The US has to devalue the dollar and reduce its trade deficit at a pace which does not destabilize its bond market or simply export recession to other countries. Germany and Japan have to assume more of the traditional responsibilities of creditor nations. As the increasing pressure for trade restrictions in the US Congress today will testify, without effective multilateral co-operation, there is a danger that the resurgent American confidence of the Reagan era could deteriorate into a frustrated post-Reagan nationalism, spawning a dangerous new mix of isolationism, protectionism, and illiberalism in American politics. Under such circumstances, the Reagan economic boom of the early 1980s would not have prevented a world depression; it would merely have postponed it.

The author is an economist with Kemper Financial Services, Chicago. This week he addressed the annual meeting of the Association of Business Economists in London.

Christopher Mosey on the Palme murder hunt

Will Clinton ever get his man?

government's chief law officer, Justice Chancellor Bengt Handahl, has accused the police of making serious mistakes. In particular he criticizes the police team for showing a photograph of the prime suspect, Victor Gunnarsson, a 33-year-old nightwatchman linked with the right-wing European Workers' Party, to the main police witness immediately before the identification parade.



Palme's fresh roses every day computer. And, of course, there was that arrest.

One factor in the apparent bungling could be that Sweden's basically conformist, well ordered society tends to blunt individuality and personal initiative. Its bureaucratic excess is legendary. When a police officer arrived to find Mrs Lisette Palme sobbing over the body of her husband as it lay in the snow on February 28, his first thought was to demand production of her ID entry card. To show how hard he has been trying, Holmer is known as Clinton, the Swedish diminutive for Clint, as in Eastwood. He announced that 14,577 people have been interviewed, 2,484 guns have been checked and 24,340 documents are stored in the police

computer. And, of course, there was that arrest. The original charge against Gunnarsson was dropped after the abortive identification parade that Handahl now complains about. He was given round-the-clock police protection, questioned again and his jacket sent to Wiesbaden for inconclusive analysis after the discovery of what were claimed to be microscopic gunpowder burns. He was released only after a blazing public row between Holmer and the public

David Watt When secrecy is essential

Amid the stupefying tedium of the Australian spy book case and all its ramifications there is only one glimmer of broad interest to be found (apart, that is, from the mild pleasure we all take in seeing Authority making a public ass of itself). That point concerns the role of the Attorney General, and his exclusion from the small meeting of ministers which decided not to try to prevent Chapman Pincher's confidential disclosures being published in 1981.

Of course the government tries to resolve this crux by legal sophistry: the conclave under the Prime Minister in effect decided to authorize publication; ergo the question of criminality never arose and the Attorney General's presence was not needed. The critics reply that the ministerial decision was, in fact, a decision not to prosecute and the government's chief legal adviser should not have been excluded from it. And the political verdict? Probably that there is not enough in it to be worth arguing about for more than a week or two.

Nevertheless the incident illustrates a more general question and echoes the far more serious row going on across the Atlantic. The important issue in London, as in Washington, is not so much whether the government has followed foolish or mistaken policies as whether the national interest ever demands that it should be allowed to make its mistakes, unhampered by interference from other actors such as the legislature and the media. In other words, what are the proper limits of executive discretion?

The case for Mrs Thatcher in the matter of Sir Michael Flavers rests on practical considerations. "It's pretty obvious", she will have said to herself in 1981, "that suppressing this Pincher book will cause much more trouble for M15 than it will cure; the sensible thing is to let it go. I won't bother Michael with this one because if I do he will stand on his constitutional dignity and get all hot under his wig and probably tell me I can't do the sensible thing after all. I'll just have to settle it with Willie." I cannot for the life of me see that this is very reprehensible; but not a sinister one.

A similar case can be made, with only a bit more difficulty, for Admiral Poundstone and Colonel North in the White House. They probably said: "The President wants to get the Middle East hostages out fast and the only way we can do it is by dealing with the Ayatollah. Congress and the media would go bananas if we tried that idea on them, but we'd never get anything done at all if we stuck to what those ignorant clucks up on the Hill think is okay. Like everyone in the White House from Thomas Jefferson (and probably the virtuous George Washington) onwards we're occasionally ready to do what's necessary on the quiet".

There is something in this defence, too. Whether the policies of particular presidents are right or wrong, the US constitution with its elaborate checks and balances

and its emphasis on evolutionary consensus is hopelessly ill-designed for the purposes of a superpower with a global network of interests and alliances - more especially, one confronted with a totalitarian adversary whose capacity to devise and carry out a coherent strategy is very high. Given these difficulties, there is an overwhelming temptation to cut corners. Every administration from Kennedy's to the present has been involved in undercover skulduggery of a fairly massive kind usually to circumvent, for the best of patriotic motives, the probable wishes of the American people and Congress.

British constitutional practice gives more latitude to the executive, especially in foreign affairs, but the limitations are still there, to an extent that outsiders often find incredible. For instance, on a trip to India last month I was constantly assailed on the subject of the Sikh extremist leaders now living in London. Everyone, including Mrs Thatcher, agrees they are extremely unpleasant people whose presence is poisoning Indo-British relations, so why don't we kick them out? One explains that they are legal residents. Don't be absurd, is the reply. A little harassment from the police, a few interruptions in the electricity supply, a couple of visits from the tax inspector: they would soon get the message.

It is because the reins on this kind of behaviour are, thank heaven, real that Britain and America are not police states; and it is because recent governments, with their strong radical impatience, have visibly chafed at the bit (and occasionally thrown it out) that Congress and Parliament and the libertarian lobbies in both countries are fighting for more and more openness and public accountability. The security services and the National Security Council have become the centres of this struggle because they are the most egregious and acknowledged examples of untrammelled executive discretion; they are the test case for the unwelcome proposition that there are subjects on which the gentlemen in Whitehall and White House must be assumed to know best and allowed to act on that assumption.

Both governments are falling back in disarray at present because it is hard to defend discretion in principle when practice has been so controversial and inept. But the principle is still worth arguing about and perhaps, in some areas, worth defending. A journalist is apt to have his buttons stripped off for saying so, but speed and secrecy sometimes do matter more than openness, and future efficiency may sometimes be impaired rather than improved by public exposure of mistakes. I am totally against unnecessary secrecy and believe that all power tends to corrupt. But if we assume, as an axiom, that none of our politicians is to be trusted under any circumstances unless some regulatory hand is ceaselessly monitoring their every action in detail, we shall get not better government but worse.

Henry Stanhope Have oboe, will blow low

Beside the ruins of Britain's manufacturing industry, two areas remain in which the national genius for invention finds expression. One is the market for flavoured crisps, in which our skill in making a razor-thin slice of potato taste like a prawn cocktail is quite unmatched throughout the European Community. The other is busking.

Busking should not be confused with street entertainment, which sounds like a court case, or "alternative arts", which sounds like a Channel 4 programme. Street entertainment is what goes on in the piazza at Covent Garden, where a cross-section of the British public, which means the professional middle classes who can afford the local Rioja, stand and applaud acts which, transferred to the television screen, would have them complaining about the licence fee.

No, true busking is, or should be, what goes on in the corner of one's eye or, more accurately, ear as one purposefully strides through the capital. The slowest motion permissible is that shuffling gait of a cinema queue - a rustle of plastic macs accompanying the percussion of the spoons or band. The essence of the busker's specialized art is that it should be ambient. It is music which is taken on the run.

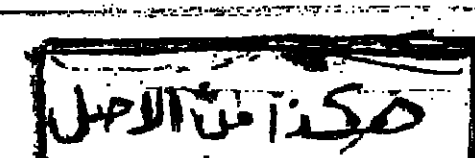
This is presumably why few of its practitioners, until recently, have invested too much talent in their performance. No time and motion study could justify squandering an abundance of skill on a second or two of a secretary's time as she click-clacks her way to the Bakerloo line en route to the late night shopping at John Lewis's. A couple of bars of "The Rose of Tralee" in return for 5p in an upturned cap has sounded like a reasonable deal. Unemployment and the rise of youth culture, however, have brought a new generation of buskers on to the streets and below them. "Stranger on the Shore" on a cracked trumpet and "Cockles and Mussels" on the mouth organ have been succeeded by Mozart-

ian flautists, flamenco guitarists and at least one classical harpist (how she got that down the escalator to her Orpheus underworld, is a matter for speculation).

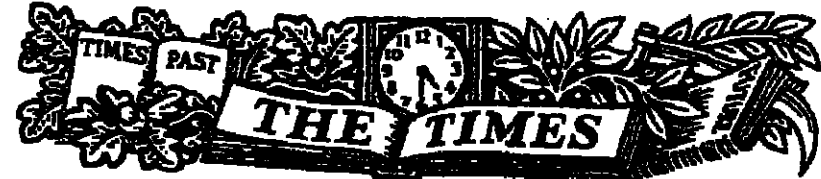
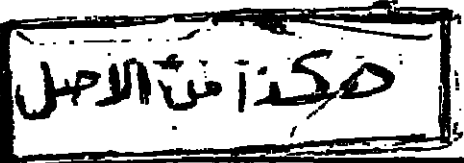
At Monument station recently, passengers racing *allegro vivace* through the tunnel to the Northern Line were aided by two young violinists fiddling their way through Bach's Double Concerto in D Minor. Can many other cities match that?

London Transport employees turn a half-blind eye to these wandering minstrels, refusing to invoke the by-laws, carrying substantial fines, that can be wielded against those buskers who make a nuisance of themselves. Some passengers do complain, generally, I would imagine, about those who moan unintelligible dirges a la Dylan to the accompaniment of an amplified guitar that can be heard at the next station down the line. In one recent 12-month period about 300 buskers were "done" in court.

Inherent pop groups who occasionally perform on the trains, pushing from coach to coach past a protesting audience of *Standard's*, would seem to cause the greatest irritation. But on the whole London officials and unofficials take a tolerant view - and the laws are happily open to a certain amount of interpretation. The argument would now be over whether we might get one better and encourage them. In a country which is seeking to build up its service industries and develop its entrepreneurialism, the busker is no bad example of what can be achieved. The British may no more be a nation of shrewdly surreptitious ethnic minorities - but they retain some street-corner qualities. He who can play Elgar's cello concerto in a draught, to the accompaniment of a tape-recorder and marching feet, deserves one's admiration. If one could persuade him to eat a packet of cheese and onion crisps at the same time he might truly represent the spirit of Britain in the last quarter of the 20th century.







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### MODEST PROGRESS

Britain's term of office in the European Presidency draws to a close at the end of this month with rather less achieved than the rhetoric might have led one to hope.

Viewed against a realistic assessment of the politically possible, however, Britain's presidency has not been without its rewards. It was never likely that substantive progress could be made in reforming the CAP just ahead of the German elections.

Perhaps the greatest advance has been made in the attack on terrorism and drugs. Following the Hindawi trial, Britain secured the agreement of its partners on banning arms sales to Syria and taking a much closer look at the activities of Syria's so-called diplomatic missions.

Britain has got her way on a number of other important issues in the Community's relations with the rest of the world.

Despite the reservations of countries benefiting most from the CAP, the new GATT round on tariff removal will include agriculture on its agenda. Trade conflicts with the US on steel and citrus fruit have been successfully defused, diminishing the threat of protectionism which would hurt this country more than most.

An internal affairs Britain has succeeded in removing a total of 30 obstacles to trade which, for the record, is higher than during any other presidency. The Prime Minister's personal letter to other heads of government last month may have helped this process along.

Progress on de-regulating air fares has been disappointing, if predictably so. The Transport Secretary, Mr John Moore, did secure a modest change in the pernicious practice of capacity sharing on European routes. Airlines will now be able to enjoy up to 60 per cent of the profits on any particular route according to their relative commercial success rather than splitting them 50-50 with their foreign counterparts.

More important, perhaps, than the tally of specific measures agreed is the gradual shift

of opinion in the Community on key issues. On the internal market, for instance, there is now general agreement that progress must be made - even if France will continue to protect her banks and Germany her insurance industry as best they can.

Similarly, the enterprise culture has begun to be accepted in Europe as something more than a slogan. At last month's finance council it was agreed to make 1,500 million ecus available to small businesses to help them get access to new technologies. The Commission is also proposing to raise the threshold at which small businesses have to register for VAT.

On the core issue of agricultural reform, progress will not be made as a result of anything so ephemeral as a change in the presidency. But as the cost of the CAP and the weight of its absurdities grow, attitudes inside the EEC change substantially. France, originally the main architect of the system, is now the key to changing it.

Negotiations begin on Monday on quota reductions for milk and beef production. The price fixing process which starts on January 1 will apply the leverage to this process that has been lacking during the British presidency. If the tergiversations of Community politics cannot easily be made to fit the formal pattern of the six-month presidency, Britain need not feel too disappointed with the underlying development of events during her period at the helm.

### SECURING LEYLAND'S FUTURE

Leyland Trucks was, twenty years ago, a powerful and profitable company that served the nation well. Long years of neglect, as part of a larger group with more pressing problems in the car industry, have progressively reduced it to weakness.

But history cannot be rewritten and the future of Leyland must start from these unhappy realities. The lorry industry is undergoing a heavy restructuring in Europe and beyond, with even the largest multinationals obliged to seek alliances or mergers of parts of their business to survive an enduring period of overcapacity.

The latest losses - some £21 million in six months - emphasize the need to tackle this situation, rather than shelve it. Leyland has good, competitive products, but might become increasingly marginal if left in isolation.

The acknowledgement by Mr Paul Channon, the industry Secretary, that Leyland's parent, Rover, is having talks with both the Dutch DAF and the American heavy vehicle maker, Paccar, is therefore welcome.

These are at an early stage. But it is sensible, given the political context, that they should be out in the open.

Of these, a closer alignment with DAF has the more obvious commercial attractions, building on the deal to distribute lighter Leyland vehicles on the Continent. The two have similar shares of the European market, and a combined 8 per cent or more, which though still puny by comparison with Daimler-Benz, would provide both a stronger springboard for marketing and a better base for product development.

A merger of the two should not, however, be seen as an easy financial option. Neither DAF nor Paccar is a General Motors. Indeed, the Dutch group's financial structure reflects the sort of public/private partnership that might have suited the Rover group and its antecedents better than the state takeover that a previous Labour government exacted in exchange for aid.

The somewhat complex ownership binds a private family holding company with a Dutch state company and, indirectly, the Dutch national investment bank - which stepped in

when a previous link with International Harvester was dissolved. And DAF made only a small profit - little or none in its main truck and bus business - from £700 million sales last year.

Paccar already owns Fodens where it still has spare capacity. It could provide more competition in Europe - hardly an obvious requirement at the moment - but offers no great immediate commercial benefits. It might therefore have to shrink Leyland drastically.

Mr Channon has already made it clear that Leyland will face further redundancies in any case. But if it is a mistake to put the truck problem to one side, it would be equally short-sighted to go for a sale at any industrial price merely to shift a problem from Whitehall's in-tray.

Leyland must have a future and that may well lie in partnership with DAF. The record of Anglo-Dutch companies is a happy one. The creation of a new one, in which the British shareholding was eventually passed on to the shareholders of Rover and ultimately to the public would combine industrial logic with a return to the private sector. But that would take time and involve no little financial risk.

### RIGHTS IN THE WOMB

In yesterday's case dealing with the rights of an unborn child, the House of Lords has opened a door which can never be shut. Previously, practitioners worked as best they could with what they knew to be inadequate statutory provisions concerning the possible ill-treatment of a child in the womb. Now they face the issue starkly in the face.

The House of Lords has decided that for the purposes of an order taking a child from its parents and placing it under the care of the local authority, a child's development is a continuing process which encompasses the past. And, indeed, it is perfectly proper for a court to look to the time before the child was born in deciding whether that child's proper development is being avoidably prevented or its health avoidably impaired.

Lord Goff stressed that the mere fact of a past avoidable prevention of proper development or impairment of health is insufficient for such an order. When the court decides to make the order, there has to be a likelihood of future avoidable prevention of the child's development or impairment of its health.

In the present case, the mother had taken narcotic drugs both during the pregnancy and afterwards. There would consequently appear to be an element of punishing the mother for what she is - however little that was the intention - since it was said that if she had irrevocably given up drugs before the child was born, the court's decision might well have been different.

The case thus raises vital, if not impossible, questions. Where should the line be drawn as to a mother's conduct before or after the birth? Who is going to draw it? Will smoking or drinking or dieting or excessive exercise in pregnancy amount to legally unacceptable behaviour or will it be a question of degree? Who is going to police this?

In practical terms it can only be the medical profession or social agencies which undertake this last role. This might possibly result in an increasing number of pregnant women (in particular those women at greatest risk) deciding to avoid ante-natal care and perhaps even giving birth without proper medical supervision.

There is the further problem of abortion. At present a

woman may lawfully have an abortion if there is a substantial risk that the child will be born with a physical or mental abnormality that would make it seriously handicapped. The present decision may well have the effect of forcing upon pregnant women the unenviable choice of having an abortion or continuing with the pregnancy in the knowledge that her newborn child is likely to be taken into care.

Lord Brandon drew attention to the parents' fears that the local authority, if left to itself, might decide to programme the child for early adoption without their having an adequate opportunity to resist such action. They wanted the protection of High Court wardship proceedings because that would ensure greater control over the manner in which the authority implemented the care order.

That was a not unreasonable aim. Given the complexity of the issues involved and assuming that such cases should be resolved by the law rather than social mores, it is, at best, unfortunate that they are not to be reserved to the tribunal best fitted to do the job.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No future in buying British?

From the President of the Conservative Parliamentary Group for European Reform and others. Sir, One worrying aspect of the Consumer Protection Bill now under consideration in the House of Lords deserves to be more widely known.

Earlier this year the European Commission served formal notice under article 169 of the EEC Treaty of its intention to open infringement proceedings against the United Kingdom in connection with the Trade Descriptions Act 1972. The Commission regard the Act as incompatible with article 30 of the Treaty.

The Government reluctantly concluded that the UK could not reasonably expect successfully to defend a case against the 1972 Act in the European Court of Justice. Accordingly it informed the Commission of its intention to repeal the Act. Provision to do so is made in the Consumer Protection Bill.

What this means in simple English is that no longer will goods sold in Britain need to be marked with their country of origin. Thus it will be virtually impossible for shoppers to know whether the goods they are purchasing in our shops are made in Madrid, Frankfurt, Manchester, Moscow, Taiwan, Leipzig or anywhere else.

Many people besides ourselves

will think this outrageous. Those of us who try to buy British as a general rule and make our own small contribution to keeping our fellow citizens in work will be frustrated.

It is a sad but significant indication of the extent to which our sovereignty is being eroded that an Act of Parliament designed to inform and protect consumers in our own country is being scrapped, against the wishes of our own Government, for the sole reason that the non-elected European Commission consider that it may contravene a section of the Treaty of Rome.

Following the further surrenders of sovereignty made in the Single European Act, we believe that there is a case for our Parliament and people to be more vigilant when further proposals on sovereignty come forward.

Quite apart from the sovereignty issue, however, we would appreciate advice on how the abolition of origin marking furthers the cause of the EC, the consumer, or indeed anyone else - except our non-EC competitors. Yours faithfully, EDWARD D CANN, President, Conservative Parliamentary Group for European Reform, JONATHAN AITKEN, Chairman, TEDDY TAYLOR, Secretary, House of Commons.

### A case of misconduct

From the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Sir, Your third leader of November 27 ("The silent surgeons") expresses the opinion that the Royal College of Surgeons, and the other medical royal colleges and faculties whose main functions are to maintain standards of education and practice, should start "to exert some greater self-regulatory influence" over the professional conduct of their members.

At present, a doctor or dentist in the hospital service is answerable first to his or her employing authority. In the instance to which your editorial refers in case of serious professional misconduct the authority held an enquiry, as it was proper that it should when a serious complaint had been made.

If, as in this case, a further complaint is then made to the profession's disciplinary body (the General Medical Council or General Dental Council) the practitioner may be required to appear before the properly constituted Professional Conduct Committee,

which has both the authority and the legal advice available to it to carry out a judicial enquiry (normally in public) and to deliver a judgment.

It seems unreasonable to add yet a third tribunal, set up by a royal college or faculty, to which the doctor or dentist should be answerable whenever the public or the media feel that the existing mechanisms have been either too severe or too lenient.

Yours faithfully, IAN P. TODD, President, The Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2, November 28.

From Mr Michael Davies, FRCS. Sir, With reference to "The silent surgeons", would the writer kindly tell me what "privileged place in society the public affords" me today? Yours faithfully, M. DAVIES, The Forest, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, November 27.

### Where the truth lies

From Mr Melvin J. Lasky. Sir, The art of one-upmanship, especially in "quotation-manship" is a tricky business. Your leader today (December 1) traces how Sir Robert Armstrong's being "economical with the truth" has given way to C. P. Scott (via Malcolm Muggeridge) and thence to none other than Edmund Burke in his *Regicide* letters of 1796-7.

I would want to throw the name of Immanuel Kant into the ring. Although it is altogether unlikely that Messrs Armstrong, Scott, and Burke read the worthy German philosopher, the idea that they were expressing - the "temperance" of speaking the truth with measure, in cases where silence is "manly and wise" - was adumbrated by Kant.

In a letter to Moses Mendelssohn (in April, 1766), Kant tried to

work out, in the face of so many political difficulties of truth-telling in the Prussian kingdom, a personal principle of compromise. He admitted that there were many things that he would "never have the courage to say" - "But I would never say anything which I do not think."

This became his general principle in the political economy of truth: "... while everything a person says must be true, it is not his duty to proclaim publicly all that is true."

A convenient theory for accommodating, for lack of courage? A temporizer's self-justification? Kant uttering cant? A debate has raged among critics for two centuries.

Yours etc, MELVIN J. LASKY, *Enquirer*, 44 Great Windmill Street, W1, December 1.

### Motor cycle crashes

From the President of the Motor Cycle Association of Great Britain. Sir, Stephen Plowden (feature, November 19) makes a sweeping assumption about the value of training for motor cyclists which cannot go unchallenged. He suggests that training is therefore pointless - a view based by his own admission, on a single study at a University in the early seventies.

This association is convinced that a compulsory introductory training course is essential, and the majority of organisations within the trade, industry and user groups are agreed that it is an important part of the safety mix.

It is fatuous to suggest, in effect, that access to motor cycles should be made so difficult that young people would have no alternative but to turn to cars or bicycles. The problem lies not with the machine but with the rider and his experience-bravado ratio.

An old, ill-maintained car is a much more lethal weapon than a motor cycle, in the hands of an irresponsible driver - and a car is capable of carrying more passengers. The cyclist is even more vulnerable than a motor cyclist, without the advantage of powered manoeuvrability and protection in the form of helmet and suitable clothing.

Fortunately Mr Plowden's negative views are not shared by those individuals and organisations who know most about the subject of motor cycle safety. Instead of statistics we need action, and the compulsory training is the obvious course for the Government to take.

Yours faithfully, DENBIGH, President, Motor Cycle Association of Great Britain, Stanley House, Eaton Road, Coventry, West Midlands, November 20.

### Freedom of speech

From Dr L. A. Moritz. Sir, Hell-fire sermons, like Bernard Levin's today (December 1) in which he says that

The Cardiff authorities have made a formal agreement with the students' union which enshrines the right to deny a hearing to any speaker deemed "controversial"

should not be directed at the converted. Had Bernard Levin, before inveighing against this college, troubled to ascertain the facts he would have found

(a) That a Press release was sent to all national newspapers, including *The Times*, on November 26, which included the following: As far as the College is concerned the freedom to express opposition to a speaker's views does not allow students to prevent a speaker - by whatever means - from continuing provided that what he said was within the law. The College is determined to do everything possible to ensure both that speakers are allowed to be heard and that students are free to communicate opposing views. ...

(b) That the college's determination to safeguard freedom of speech was re-emphasized by its president (Lord Elyw-Jones) in the House of Lords on Thursday

of last week and that the minister concerned (Baroness Hooper) expressed satisfaction at the progress that was being made here in the implementation of the new Education Act.

(c) That the unfortunate events of Mr Enoch Powell's visit to the UWIST Conservative Students' Society on this college's premises were unique in this college's history, and that the steps taken immediately afterwards led to the result that Mr Leon Brittan, who visited the college shortly after Mr Enoch Powell, could contrast the civilised reception he had met here with what he had encountered elsewhere.

Had Mr Levin tried to get in touch with this college before attacking it, he would have discovered also that as long ago as January, 1986, I wrote to the Chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals expressing my disquiet at the committee's guidelines on freedom of speech and lawful assembly on the grounds that they seemed to encourage small and unrepresentative groups to deny speakers a platform by appearing to concede that, provided the threat of disorder is made loud and convincing enough, universities should surrender to it and them-

### Secret garden endangered

From the President of the Greenwich Society and others.

Sir, Hidden between the inner and outer walls on the northern perimeter of Greenwich Park there is a secret garden, formerly an orchard attached to Inigo Jones's Queen's House and now in use as a school's wildlife and tree nursery. The land, adjacent to Park Vista, now belongs to the Greenwich Borough, who, for the third time, are applying for planning permission to build on it - this time terraced old peoples' housing.

Designated as "public open space" in the 1947 Initial Development Plan, and located within one of London's "outstanding conservation areas", this land was originally inside the park boundaries. In 1872 Gladstone successfully led the people of Greenwich in a campaign which put a stop to the Admiralty's attempts to erect housing on it. The subsequent 1884 Admiralty plan marks this land as "not to be built upon."

This is almost certainly the last chance to restore this land to the park and to make it available as a garden for the ever-increasing number of local, national and international visitors to Greenwich who enjoy the park. We urge all ministers involved, all concerned people and the public to help in any way they can to bring this about.

Yours faithfully, ROY FULLER (President), A.V. ALEXANDER, JOHN BRATBY, BULLOCK, HILL, DAY, LEWIS, JOHN GRIGG, PATRICK HERON, GLENDA JACKSON, LEWIN, PETER SCOTT, MARINA VAIZEY, TERRY WAITE, The Greenwich Society, 37 Langton Way, SE3, November 28.

### Threats to boatyard

From Squadron Leader B. Crittenden, RAF (ret'd).

Sir, I am grateful for your report (December 1) highlighting the difficulties facing this ancient boatyard in its battle over many years to maintain its existence and keep 10 jobs.

I would point out, however, that the current scheme which has aroused so much ire is approved by the Nature Conservancy Council. Only last week the NCC reaffirmed that they support the alterations, which they consider compatible with the operation of a site of special interest.

This is hardly surprising since the alterations are all for environmental protection. They consist of a protective bund for existing fuel supplies, cages for existing gas bottles, properly laid-out gravel to ensure vehicles can get to boats without taking random tracks across the sward and delineation of the boatyard area, thus preventing vehicles straying on to the grass.

The gravelled area and other facilities are all well within the area of planning permissions and the usage of the previous owner.

The verdict of two public enquiries in the boatyard's favour should surely be sufficient indication for the Oxford City Council to seek an honourable settlement, and put an end to strife and violence.

Yours truly, BRIAN CRITTENDEN, Director, Medley Boat Station, Port Meadow, Via Walton Well Road, Oxford, December 1.

### Badgering badgers

From Sir Christopher Lever.

Sir, An apparent anomaly in the Badgers Act 1973 has come to my notice.

Whereas under the Act it is illegal to cause harm to badgers themselves, the nature Conservancy Council confirm that there is no such prohibition against disturbing or destroying their sets, provided that in so doing the animals suffer no direct physical injury.

This inconsistency seems quite illogical, and the Act as it now stands surely requires suitable amendment. Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER LEVER, Newell House, Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire, December 1.

elves "deny a platform" to the speaker concerned. It may be partly due

I continued to my personal background that this paragraph forcibly reminds me of a similar surrender by German universities some 50 years ago, when storm troopers of another kind were allowed to disrupt or prevent meetings and when, in Julius Ebbinghaus's words, "the German universities failed, while there was still time, to oppose publicly with all their power the destruction of freedom and of the democratic state ..."

Mr John Carlisle, who should know all about hostile receptions at universities, in a letter published in *The Daily Telegraph* on November 22, gave this college credit for its efforts to deal with the problem.

Like Mr Carlisle, we recognise that much still remains to be done, but we have made a start, and we are confident that we can move forward in cooperation, rather than conflict, with the vast majority of our students.

Yours etc, L. A. MORITZ, Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, Cardiff, PO Box 78, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, December 1.

## ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 5 1950

At the end of a day's play in which 30 wickets fell for 130 runs Australia were 225 and 32 for 7 dec; England 68 for 7 dec and 30 for 6. Next day England were all out for 122, losing the match by 70 runs. Hutton's unbeaten 62 in the final innings was acclaimed as one of his great performances

## THE FIRST TEST MATCH

### A DRAMATIC DAY AT BRISBANE

From Our Special Correspondent BRISBANE, DEC. 4

Edward Lear and Hogarth should have returned to life to describe the second day of cricket in the first Test match at Brisbane, and had these two grown weary with laughter or tears, their place could conveniently have been taken by Babels and Phil May. If the Marx Brothers had seen it, they would surely by now be considering a film called "A Day at the Test".

Friday was drama. Today was low comedy and the clowns, as it has ever been, were the victims as well as the playboys. Compton or Chaplin, Grimaldi or Moroney, what's in a name?

Hens, rightly speaking, is the time table. At 1 p.m. England went in to bat for the first time. At 3.20 p.m. Brown declared at 68 for seven wickets and tea was taken. After it, Australia went in to bat for the second time with a lead of 160.

At 4.40 Hassett declared with the total 32 for seven wickets. At 5.55 had light ended the play with England's second innings score standing at 30 for six wickets. So, England, with Evans, Hutton, Compton, Brown and Wright, so to speak, in hand, need another 163 to win and they have a possible three days in which to do it. If the night and morrow be fine the pitch could recover a medium of sanity and the tactics would depend on the seasonable. If not, only unearthly skill can avail.

Let none begrudge Australia her position of command. Luck and games are good companions. But it should be recorded that so far in this match England has bowled and fielded rather better than Australia and has batted at best no worse. Indeed, the pitch is the victorious villain ...

### A MOCKERY OF ART

Lindwall yoked Simpson at the very start of that second innings, but the pitch was, as a whole, not so amenable to his speed for all its control. Ivenson's mysterious off-spin brought him two wickets late in the day, but his victims fall because of a sudden weakness in the ball. Through all the farce and tragedy the feeling persisted that art was being mocked except for half an hour or so when Hutton was batting in the first innings.

Protections, except for that which the Lord Mayor annually provides, rarely profit by detailed description. But the spectators, rightly hilarious after Saturday's disappointment, applauded the comings and goings with intense interest. Washbrook and Simpson, with only a flickering smile from fortune, scored 28 between 1 o'clock and lunch by the most skilful and courageous batting yet seen in the match.

Directly after lunch Washbrook was caught at silly mid-off. All the day the stiller positions in the field were densely populated. Compton ran out to drive and scored three over the slips, then was caught at wide slip with his left forearm in front of his head ...

Within the short and appointed time the same sort of thing was being done even less successfully by batsmen in green caps. The first three went for nought. Moroney was l-b-w, without perceptible motion, of last or foot. Inevitably Simpson an easier catch and Lindwall was now free to open the bowling for the second time in the day.

The heavy roller had been used and for a short time the pitch looked less vicious. The first ball was a fast Yorker and hit Simpson's stumps. Dewes and Washbrook saw a fair imitation of comfort kill Washbrook mistimed a hook and was easily caught at short leg. Dewes went at 22 and Bedser, the next research student, appealed against the light which to the view of some was becoming as dim as England's hopes. The appeal was not upheld ...

McIntyre hit his first ball from Hutton to the leg boundary and his second nearly as hard. But he tried a fourth run. Tallon seized Johnston's return and threw down the wicket. Hutton was half-way to the pitch before he found the fielders walking in.

And that, as the ancient Greek messengers delighted to say, is all the trouble for the moment.

### Cover-up down under

From Mr Steven Lynch

Sir, With regard to Mr Bennett's letter (November 29), it is not so long ago that the cricket captains of England and Australia both sported beards in the same series: at the Centenary Test at Lord's in 1980, skippers Ian Botham and Greg Chappell were so adorned, while the previous winter the captains for a three-Test series in Australia were Chappell and Mike Brearly, whose beard earned him the temporary nickname of "The Ayatollah".

Captains' beards are not a new phenomenon: in the first Tests of all, in Australia in 1876-77, rival skippers James Lillywhite of England and David Gregory of Australia were both luxuriantly bewhiskered.

Yours faithfully, STEVEN LYNCH, Assistant Editor, *Wisden Cricket Monthly*, 25 Market Street, Guildford, Surrey.



# The science that flowed from two sisters of mercy

When Princess Anne opened the Institute of Neurology's £2.5 million Neuroscience Research Centre in London yesterday in her capacity as Chancellor of London University, she marked an important step forward in 126 years of caring, teaching and research into the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

These are diseases which can affect the brain, spinal cord, nerves and muscles such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, strokes, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, brain tumours, Alzheimer's disease — all of which are devastating.

The new Neuroscience Research Centre will focus primarily on research into ageing and senile dementia — a progressive failure of higher cerebral functions affecting the ability to think, reason and make judgments — and is a joint undertaking between the Institute of Neurology and the Swedish drug company Astra.

Professor John Marshall, dean of the institute, points out: "Recent estimates predict that senile dementia will affect 1.75 million people by 1995 if the disease remains unchecked."

In any given year in Britain, neurological disorders affect more than 1.5 million people; 250,000 suffer strokes, and although this can affect all age groups, more than 20 per cent of people over 45 today will die from one; 2,250 people will die from brain tumours; 60,000 will contract multiple sclerosis (MS) for reasons still unknown. At the same time 65,000 are suffering from Parkinson's disease. The magnitude of research to be done is daunting.

Earliest attempts to understand these frightening diseases began quietly in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, when in 1859 the grandnephew of Johanna and Louisa Chandler suddenly suffered a paralyzing stroke. The two sisters, who

were not without means and a social conscience, nursed their grandmother and thereby grasped the full implications of caring for someone with a neurological disorder.

Shortly after this, one of their servants also suffered a stroke. The sisters, who ventured into the East End of London to visit the paralysed servant, were horrified to discover that hospitals would not accept anyone with epilepsy or paralysis.

The Chandlers promptly founded a hospital for the paralysed and epileptics in 1860 in two rented houses in Queen Square. This act eventually paved the way for the foundation and close links between the National Hos-

## Concentration of effort and research

pitals for Nervous Diseases, its sister hospital in Maida Vale, and one of London University's largest postgraduate medical institutes — the Institute of Neurology, founded in 1948.

Today Queen Square contains the highest concentration of neurochemists in the world, with 300 beds solely for neurological disorders. Professor Marshall says he is not boasting unduly when he describes the institute as unique.

"Nowhere else can you find such a concentration of effort and research entirely devoted to neurology and neurosciences," he said. "It is a centre of excellence for both teaching and research." The evidence he notes is that the highest proportion of overseas postgraduates still come from the United States, with 69 in attendance last year.

Like many other academic institutions in Britain, the institute is under growing pressure to maintain certain acknowledged standards while facing heavy cuts in government funding which started in 1981.

Dr Julian Axe, the

institute's secretary, said that although overall research funds have risen from £2.76 million in 1980 to £4.1 million by 1984, the actual percentage of government money via the University Grants Committee (UGC) has fallen 30 per cent.

"In my five years as dean," says Professor Marshall, "UGC grants have fallen from 48 per cent to 24 per cent of total funding. The result is that it is increasingly difficult to keep basic things going; it is not our job to fund basics like heating and lighting. This is the nub of the problem, for we must have a given number of professors and senior staff if



Past and present: The Chandlers sisters, founders of the first neurological hospital, left. Above, Professor John Marshall, dean of the Institute of Neurology

we are to maintain our levels of activity."

The result, says Dr Axe, is that there is a marked increase in soft money, that is, money from charities and companies such as the Brain Research Trust, the Multiple Sclerosis Society or Du Pont. It could evaporate if the institute does not maintain standards of excellence. "This type of funding," he says, "now constitutes 52 per cent of our research money."

Of the five academic departments which make up this postgraduate institute three are clinical: the departments of neurological surgery, clinical neurology and neuropathology. The two non-clinical departments are the department of neurochemistry and neurophysiology.



Picture: Nick Rogers

# Inside the huge magnet that scans the brain

The graphic warning that you are about to enter a powerful magnetic field and must remove all non-metallic watches, rings, credit cards and proceed with caution if you carry a pacemaker, barely prepares you for the astonishing diagnostic breakthrough in the basement of the National Hospitals for Nervous Diseases in Queen Square — the magnetic resonance imager (MRI).

In what appears to be a rather uneventful but distinctly claustrophobic procedure, lasting anything from 10 to 30 minutes, a patient simply lies on a narrow bed and slides slowly into the core of what is a huge magnet — holding a buzzer in case of wanting attention. A small price to pay for a painless diagnosis.

The patient has, in fact, entered the most informative and non-invasive scanner for the central nervous system. The MRI is being used here specifically for neurological diagnosis and assay (or trial), in particular for patients with multiple sclerosis. The MRI unit can reveal multiple sclerosis lesions in the brain previously undetectable.

Apart from being a painless procedure, it is also a harmless one, and does not bombard the patient with harmful X-rays. The advantage is that the patient can have as many scans as treatment requires.

MRI, first developed in the early 1970s, can today provide sharp, clear images of the soft tissue of the brain, spinal cord and pelvic system, differentiating between malignant and benign tissue.

The MRI screens now bring into focus features never seen by doctors before. It can, for example, show the breakdown of the myelin sheaths of nerves in cases of multiple sclerosis before the patient is aware he is ill, and can show the flow of cerebral spinal fluid.

"Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain is of special value," said Professor Alan Davison, who heads the institute's Department of Neurochemistry, "because unsuspected abnormalities can be detected, particularly in the periventricular region and brain stem."

MRI now helps to assess the degree of damage in established cases of multiple sclerosis and in monitoring the effectiveness of therapeutic regimens.

Another notable advance is that while MRI can aid early diagnosis, it can also differentiate between multiple sclerosis and other pathologies that mimic the disease and have made diagnosis so difficult in the past.

The National Hospitals for Nervous Diseases is one of the first in Britain to install MRI. The cost, £1.5 million, means

## Many clear images never seen before

it will remain one of the few. MRI is the most expensive medical system ever invented. Its installation here was possible only through funds from the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

"It is unlikely," says David MacMamus, a radiographer at the unit, "that there will ever be more than a couple of dozen in Britain." At present there are only eight, which on average deal with nine patients each a day.

It is the absence of known biological hazards, namely X-rays, and the ability to obtain clear images in any plane that gives MRI certain advantages over the other major imaging technique — computer tomographic (CT) X-ray scanning.



A patient about to enter the magnetic resonance imager to receive the most informative, non-invasive and totally painless scan available for the central nervous system.

# How to make the pieces fit

## First, commitment

Today, one in every five of Astra Group's 6500 employees worldwide is engaged in research. And that's research where it's needed.

Into gastric illness, asthma, viral infections, cardiovascular disease, pain and its control by anaesthesia, and into the complexities of brain disease.

High priority research... on which Astra Group invests 20 per cent of its turnover.

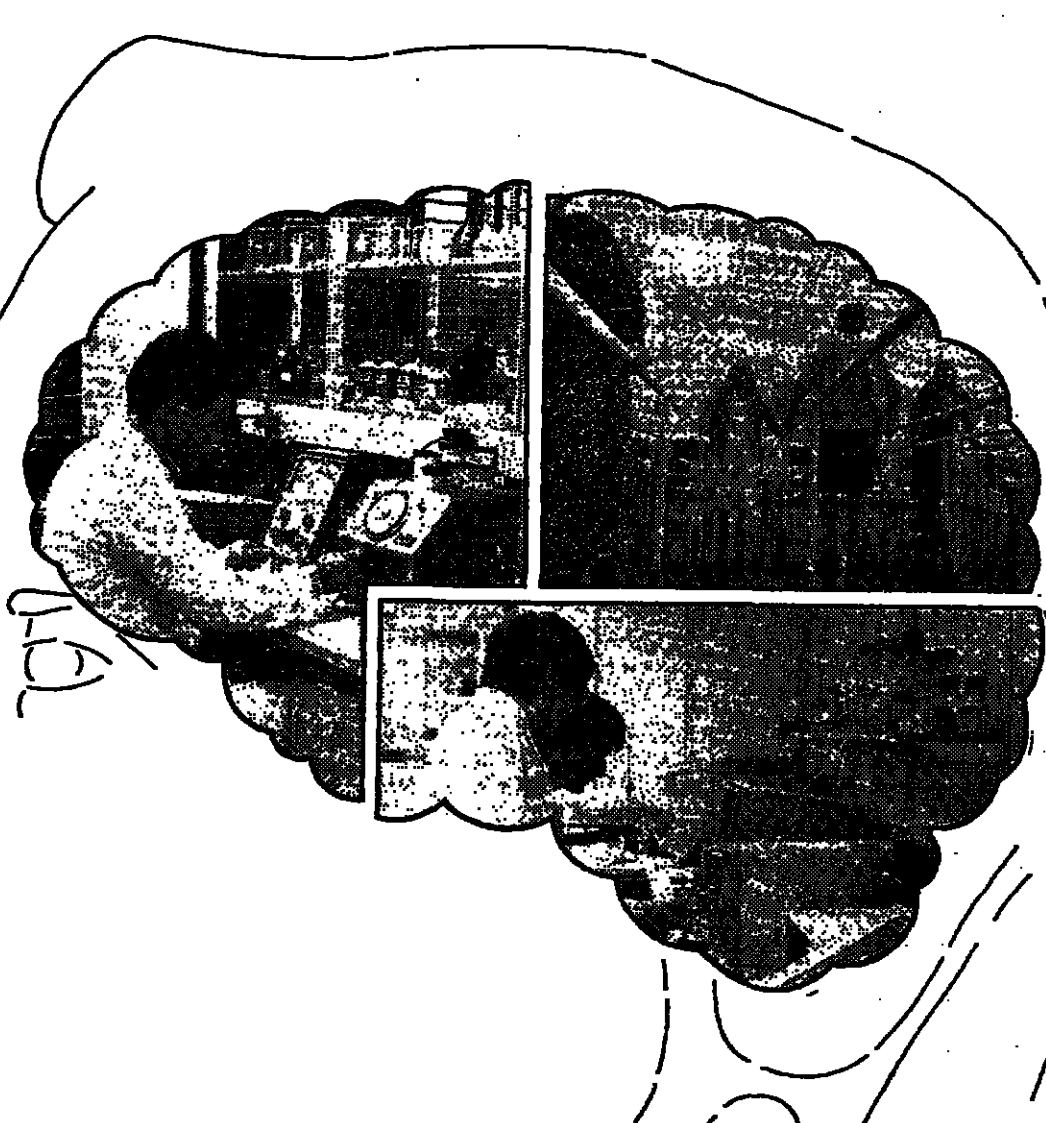
## Next, co-operation

Astra Group is no stranger to academic research centres.

Ten years ago the Astra Clinical Research Unit was established in Edinburgh, forging links with local universities and hospitals.

And now to London, to Astra's latest co-operative research project.

The Astra Neuroscience Research Unit is situated within the Institute of Neurology, with which it will co-operate in the investigation of senile dementia.



## Research where it's needed

Senile dementia is a disease triggered by a breakdown in the brain's transmitter system. It is said to affect between 10 and 15 per cent of people over 65.

Co-ordination, memory and control may all be lost. And as the average age of the world's population increases, senile dementia presents a growing challenge.

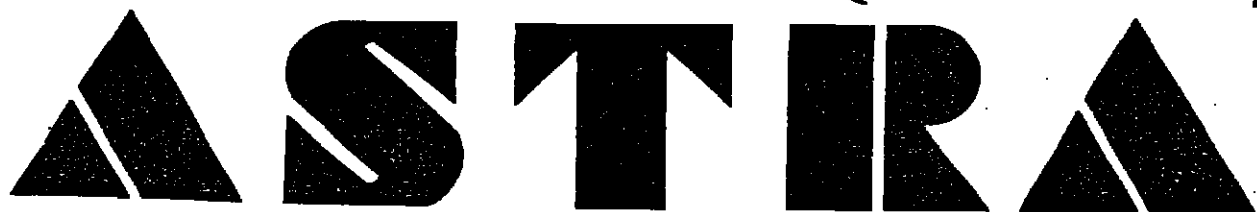
For one form of senile dementia, Alzheimer's Disease, no effective treatment exists. Scientists are not even sure why it occurs.

This will be the focus of research in Astra's new co-operative programme. To map the pathways of the brain and unravel its biochemical processes.

Astra is committed to this research, and is proud to be associated with the Institute of Neurology.

With commitment and co-operation, the pieces are beginning to fit together.

We wish every success to the research efforts of the Institute of Neurology and to its co-operation with the Astra Neuroscience Research Unit.



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FOCUS

# The long haul to find a cure as dementia strikes ever harder

"Dementia," says Dr David Bowen, head of the Dementia Research Group in the Miriam Monks Department of Neurochemistry at the Institute of Neurology, "is a condition in which there is an acquired global disturbance of higher mental function in an alert individual." In other words, a progressive degeneration of an individual's personality.

It is characterized by several major signs and symptoms such as loss of the ability to learn and remember facts and faces, wandering, difficulty in sleeping, and changes in intellect and mood marked by depression and anxiety combined with aggression.

This dementia syndrome, says Dr Bowen, is frequently concealed by caring relatives who think it is an inevitable consequence of ageing, or is masked by frightened patients who fear institutional care.

With an ageing population in Europe, that is, an increasing proportion of the total number now reaching the age of 65 and over, it is frightening to project the impact of the incidence of dementia.

The disease already affects 10 per cent of those over 65 and 22 per cent of those over 80. Today this means that there are three-quarters of a million people in the UK variously affected and the numbers are steadily growing. Neuro-degenerative disorders in the elderly, which include Alzheimer's disease, and are present in Parkinson's disease and cerebral vascular disease, are not only becoming the scourges of a long life — they are as yet without any effective form of treatment.

Dr Richard Green, director of the Neuroscience Research Unit of the Swedish pharmaceutical company Astra, points out: "The increasing costs to society in the coming 20 years will be enormous. Dementia is a very distressing condition to both the patient and family."

"Imagine when you do not even remember whom you are married to. Such a patient needs constant care, will not remember it and allows no rest to those nursing them."

The first step has been the purchase and redevelopment of the former Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, at a cost of £2.5 million, to house the new centre. Astra, whose total drug sales last year topped \$583 million, has contributed 55 per cent of the costs. The company, which is taking a long-term view with a 35-year lease on two floors of the centre.

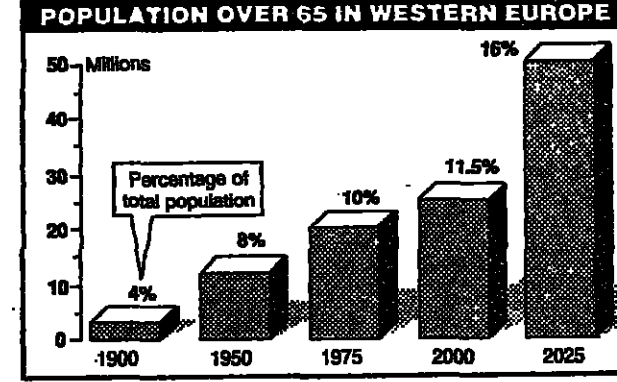
Dr Richard Green, director of the project, who was previously deputy director of the Medical Research Council's clinical pharmacology unit at Oxford, said: "We have two main objectives — in the short term to develop a drug which will make life more tolerable for both the patient and family or nursing care, and in the long term to find a way to prevent the whole degenerative process."

"This will take at least five years to find a drug that can go forward for further development, and probably 15 years for a preventative drug."

Dr Julian Axe, the institute's secretary, points out: "The race is now on to face the challenge of an ageing population." He said that Astra, which has interests in this field, and has been seeking an academic association, was impressed by the outstanding work on dementia by Dr David Bowen and Professor Alan Davison in the institute's



On the frontiers of research: Dr Richard Green, director of the Astra Neuroscience Unit, above. Below, an indication of the growing army of the aged and the size of the predicted dementia problem facing Europe



Department of Neurochemistry. "There is a growing drift among drug companies away from greenfield research sites to university environments," Dr Axe said. "Companies are beginning to understand the benefits of academic interplay and discussion, particularly in the field of basic scientific effort."

Astra's Dr Green agrees that the venture is "symbiotic". It now seems that studies on the post-mortem brains of patients with dementia, initially undertaken by the German physician Alzheimer in 1907, show visible shrinkage. There is also alteration in nerve cell structure, including island-like areas of diseased tissue called senile plaques

and wool-like deposits within nerve cells called tangles.

According to Dr Bowen, these changes are particularly found in the cerebral cortex and memory co-ordinating regions of the limbic system of the brain.

It has recently been shown, Dr Bowen says, that in patients with Alzheimer's disease, there is a marked loss of nerve cells from the underneath part of the cortex, making much of the grey matter of the brain vulnerable.

It has been suggested that the behavioural changes such as those found in the disease may be connected with the brain's nerve cells and as a result, communication through a network of nerve cell contact points called synapses, is impaired.

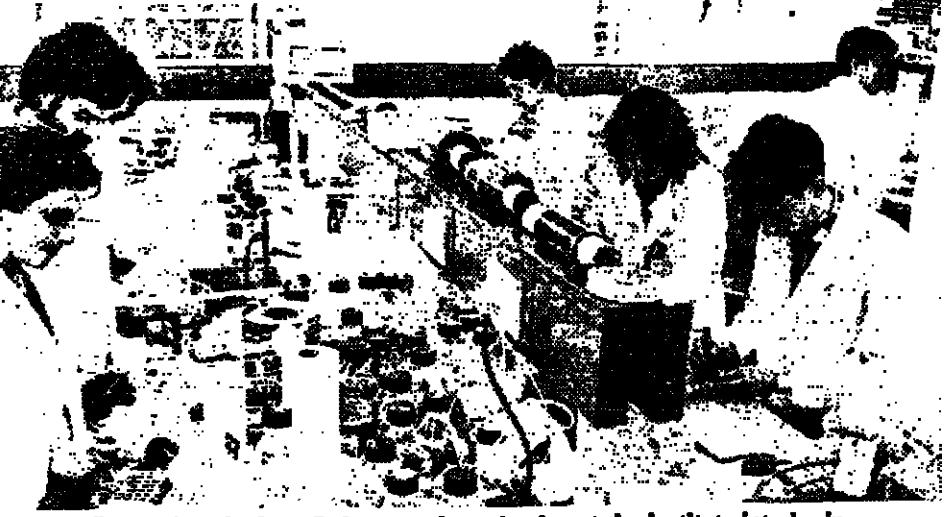
As nerve cells exchange information through neurotransmitter substances and receptors, measurement of these chemical constituents and an assay (or trial) of neurotransmitter synthesizing proteins (enzymes) can show how synapses are affected in Alzheimer's disease.

Dr Green is confident that one major area of research will be into these neurotransmitter chemicals, such as acetylcholine and serotonin, whose levels in the brain affect memory, learning and mood changes.

Research, he says, will be done to see if changes in the levels of those transmitters will help to increase the function of remaining undamaged neurotransmitters in a patient suffering from dementia.

But this is where the problem begins, says Dr Green. "At present, given precursors of acetylcholine do not work and there are not as yet adequate tools to test whether the approach will work."

"But we are optimistic," he said, "otherwise we would not have taken it on. We have a definite goal and want to produce a compound at the end of the day. At this stage, we must get our hands dirty and roll."



Research at its best: Laboratory investigation at the institute into brain development and Down's syndrome

## Fresh hope for the few

Malignant cerebral gliomas, more commonly known as tumours, which develop in the brain's glial cells, most frequently occur in men as they approach early middle age, between the years of 40 and 60, with devastating results.

Every year in Britain 2,250 people die from brain tumours, and despite 50 years of intensive clinical and experimental research, long-term survival for these patients remains consistently poor — half the patients die within nine months of diagnosis.

Cerebral gliomas occur rather less commonly than cancer of the bladder, but more commonly than renal cancer or Hodgkin's disease. To date, the cause of brain tumours remains unknown, although 95 per cent of all cancer is thought to be environmentally linked.

Gliomas, which are the most malignant form of brain tumour, will often produce symptoms for 18 months to two years before diagnosis. Most common of these are headaches, vomiting, falling eyesight, epilepsy and mental deterioration.

Surgical removal is complicated by the fact that tumours tend to be locally invasive, spreading through the brain tissue.

Present forms of treatment, apart from surgery, are restricted to radiotherapy and chemotherapy, using cytotoxic drugs capable of killing cells.

One potentially vital and significant piece of cancer research is now being pursued at the institute's neuro-oncology section of the Gough-Cooper Department of Neurological Surgery, headed by Mr David G.T. Thomas, with Dr John Darling and his team from the neuro-oncology section.

From the biopsy samples of brain tumours from 117 patients, Dr Darling has set up an experimental model system using a chemosensitive assay (or trial) based on the uptake of the cytotoxic chemical <sup>35</sup>S-methionine.

In so doing, Dr Darling was able to test, retrospectively (that is, back in the laboratory), the relationship between a patient's response to a particular drug and the length of that person's relapse-free interval (RFI).

Dr Darling explains: "We observed the response in the laboratory of tumour cells to the drugs procarbazine (PCB), CCNU and vincristine (VCR). If the laboratory response

of a patient's cells to these drugs was good, it shows us that there is a chance that a particular patient will respond well clinically to such treatments and will probably experience a longer RFI than the patient who does not respond."

The drugs PCB, CCNU and VCR have been reported as modestly successful single agents for the treatment of glioma. They are capable of passing the blood-brain barrier and are therefore expected to pass not only into the body of the tumour but the tumour periphery, with its infiltrating edge.

"We have identified that a small number — 20 to 30 per cent of patients — respond well to these chemotherapeutic protocol drugs."

At this stage research is still taking place in the laboratory with no attempts yet to put this chemotherapy into practice. The hope is, of course, to use Dr Darling's statistical analysis, now confined to in vitro chemosensitivity

testing, as an important factor in establishing longer relapse-free intervals in prospective clinical trials.

If Dr Darling's assay can help identify those 20 to 30 per cent of patients with brain tumours who may respond positively to a specific treatment and thereby enjoy a longer relapse-free interval, this is progress.

This work is made possible by the surgical skill of Mr Thomas, who with the use of a CT scanner is now able to remove malignant cells for biopsy. This method ultimately allows for the removal of all tumour cells visible on the scanner.

Ultimately, says Dr Darling, the aim is to stop the gliomas from growing, given that their removal is virtually impossible.

"We are looking, in conjunction with the Medical Research Council's Developmental Neurobiology Unit, at agents which cause malignant glial cells to look more normal," he said.

"Provided we can make the tumour just sit in the brain, it will not do the patient any harm." But he added: "There will be at least 10 to 20 years before any therapeutic use."

Ultimately the aim is to stop the brain tumour growing

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# Students killed on West Bank

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

Two Palestinian students were killed when Israeli troops opened fire on stone-throwing demonstrators on the campus of Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank yesterday. Another 15 were wounded, two critically.

The shooting came after three angry hours during which students and faculty members clashed with the Army, which had ringed the university with roadblocks.

According to members of the faculty the Army later used tear gas and opened fire on students at Ramallah Hospital, where some of the wounded had been taken.

Last night the town of Ramallah, in whose area the university comes, was declared a closed military area and sealed off by roadblocks. Troop reinforcements were brought in to carry out extra patrols.

By nightfall the campus was ringed by troops who were refusing to allow the besieged students in or out.

The two who died were Jawad Abu Selmi and Saeb Abu Dahhab, who were shot in the head and the heart.

A military spokesman said civilian ambulances trying to reach the university were stoned by students who refused to let them in. According to the students the ambulances were deliberately delayed by troops.

At least one of the dead men is said to have bled to death in the ambulance because of the length of time it took for medical help to arrive.

Students converged on the hospital to find out what had happened.

Mr Roger Heacock, an American professor of history, watched the ambulances bringing in the dead. "Two minutes later the military appeared, surged through the courtyard yelling, screaming, charging and shooting," he said.

"I shall never forget those screaming individuals, armed to the teeth, using their weapons and throwing panic among the sick. It was unbelievable, bestial behaviour by these men in uniform who attempted to take the hospital by storm."

Hours after the incident the Army said it was still trying to prepare an official statement.

# Two Royal kids settle down under arms



## Meeting that nailed Philby as a spy

Continued from page 1

In October 1955 his name was mentioned as the Third Man by Colonel Marcus Lipton, by Mr. Harold Macmillan, who was then head of MI5, Mr. Martin, Mr. Graham Mitchell, the deputy director-general, Sir Roger Hollis, the director-general and Mr. Malcolm Cumming, director of D branch, to make Philby a formal offer of immunity in exchange for a confession that he was a Soviet spy. Their decision was approved by the then Attorney General Sir John Hobson, now also dead.

The immunity offer was taken out to Beirut just before Christmas 1962 by an MI6 officer, Mr. Nicholas Elliott, who was a friend of Philby. Presented with the evidence of

who rejected his appeal, to tell no one what he had said. She never told the authorities about Philby when he fell under suspicion because all the public statements made about him said he was innocent.

Mrs Solomon, who is now dead, referred to the Philby approach in her autobiography, *Baku to Baker Street*. The headquarters of Marks & Spencer was in Baker Street. References to the role of Mrs Solomon in the affair also appear in *Too Secret, Too Long* by Chapman Pincher and *A Matter of Trust* by Nigel West.

When Lord Rothschild returned home from Israel, he relayed what Mrs Solomon had told him to Sir Dick White, then director-general of MI6, and a meeting was arranged at his flat in St James's Street. Mrs Solomon told Sir Dick everything

she knew about Philby. She was later interviewed by a senior MI5 officer, Mr Arthur Martin, who was then head of D1 branch responsible for countering Soviet espionage.

According to Mr West yesterday, unbeknown to Lord Rothschild, a decision was then taken by four key people in MI5: Mr Martin, Mr Graham Mitchell, the deputy director-general, Sir Roger Hollis, the director-general and Mr Malcolm Cumming, director of D branch, to make Philby a formal offer of immunity in exchange for a confession that he was a Soviet spy. Their decision was approved by the then Attorney General Sir John Hobson, now also dead.

The immunity offer was taken out to Beirut just before Christmas 1962 by an MI6 officer, Mr Nicholas Elliott, who was a friend of Philby. Presented with the evidence of

Mrs Solomon, Philby agreed to confess, although to this day it is believed that he had anticipated the visit and had a statement prepared with the help of his Soviet controller.

Philby vanished from Beirut that in January 23 1963 and it was formally confirmed in the Commons on March 29 the same year.

Whatever the reasons for Philby's agreement to sign a confession and then disappear to Moscow, it was undoubtedly the intervention of Mrs Solomon and Lord Rothschild in 1962 which brought the Philby affair to a head.

Yesterday Sir Dick White, who was head of both MI5 and MI6 during his career in intelligence, said he knew nothing about the unequivocal evidence referred to by Lord Rothschild. However he added: "I haven't the slightest doubt that Lord Rothschild was not a Soviet spy."

## Reluctant recruits Sospan and Dewi IV were signed up for the military

Life yesterday as mascots of the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Royal Regiment of Wales.

The pedigree of the kid goats made them the ideal choice for their ceremonial roles when they were picked from the royal herd and enlisted at Whipsnade Zoo. The Queen's permission had to be sought before they could be signed up.

At first they shied away from their new commanding officers. Colour Sergeant Barry John, right, is holding Sospan and Corporal Colin Pryce, who is a local sergeant, met Dewi IV before taking them to be measured for their scarlet uniforms.

(Photograph: Peter Trevnor)

## Letter from Buenos Aires

# Plaza vigil against Alfonsín deadline

Every Thursday afternoon Nora Cortinas boards a rattling subway car and heads for the downtown Plaza de Mayo to protest a brutal wave of repression long since ended.

Despite three years of democracy, she joins dozens of other women in a measured, clockwise march around the centre of the plaza. They wear their trademark, white kerchiefs bearing the names of sons and daughters who disappeared almost a decade ago.

A government commission documented the disappearance of nearly 9,000 people during an anti-subversion campaign by rightist military leaders who seized power in March 1976 and ruled until President Raul Alfonsín took office in December 1983. The mothers, however, put the total as high as 30,000.

The military Government contended that the campaign was to stop leftist guerrillas killing, kidnapping, robbing and attacking security forces.

Over the years the weekly demonstrations of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo have become a part of Buenos Aires life, like the mid-afternoon ritual of coffee and croissants in sidewalk cafes.

They have become casual, exchanging small talk and kissing. They smile for tourists who take their pictures. Their purpose, however, remains as solemn as the faded photographs of the missing hanging around their necks.

"We made a promise that until we recover our children, or find out what happened to them, we would continue to go to the plaza," the 56-year-old Señora Cortinas said.

Their continued presence irks Señora Alfonsín, whose Government has been acclaimed worldwide for restoring respect for civil liberties and for its human rights prosecutions of the country's former military rulers.

In speeches, Señora Alfonsín has linked the mothers with the extreme left and alluded to them as "seekers of vengeance."

This is true of some of the mothers, who have aligned themselves with leftist parties by lobbying for causes unrelated to their original mission and who routinely take part in marches protesting government austerity measures and appealing for moratorium on payments of the \$50 billion (about £33.3 billion) foreign debt.

That faction's outspoken leader, Señora Hebe Bonafini, has described the Alfonsín Government as a dictatorship and some of its leaders as "fascists". Her angry outbursts have alienated some other human rights organizations and even led to a split in her own group.

Earlier this year, 10 of the original mothers, including Señora Cortinas, formed a dissident faction known as the "founding line", which takes a more moderate view of the Government.

The mothers contend that Señora Alfonsín has done too little to earn the respect evident in several international human rights prizes he has been awarded.

"We are not naive... we may never find our children. But we won't stop until we find out everyone who was responsible, and see them punished," said Señora Cortinas.

In some cases, including that of her son Carlos, such a resolution appears unlikely.

Carlos was 24 when he was abducted by security forces at a Buenos Aires railway station on April 15, 1977, and carried off to an unknown fate. Unlike many of "the disappeared", who have since been seen in clandestine torture and detention centres by survivors, Carlos has never been seen again.

Sixteen days after his abduction, a group of mothers whose children had suffered similar fates gathered for the first time at the plaza. Señora Cortinas was not there, but she heard about it and she was there the next week.

"Although I didn't realize it at the time, it was partly therapy, a way of dealing with so much pain," she said.

The mothers want a detailed, case-by-case examination that names every repressor.

Five ruling Junta members already have been given long jail terms and several other officers are being prosecuted. But the mothers complain about the lack of progress in prosecuting scores of lower-ranking officials accused of direct participation in the abductions, tortures and killings.

The group is most concerned with local newspaper reports that the Government is planning to set a time limit on prosecution.

Kevin Noblet  
Associated Press

## Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen gives a luncheon at Buckingham Palace for the Heads of State/Government and Foreign Ministers of the European Communities who are attending the European Council Meeting, 1.  
Princess Anne opens the new extension at East Midlands Airport, 11.50; and has lunch at the Council House and unveils statuary in the Old Market Square, Nottingham, 12.50; as President of the Save the Children Fund, visits the Save the Children Fund Shop in Derby Road, 2.45; attends a buffet reception at the County Hall, 5.30; and a Gala Evening at the Royal Concert Hall, 7.15.  
New exhibitions  
Benson and Hedges Gold

## Awards Exhibition: Spacex Gallery, 45 Preston St, Devon; 10 to 5 (ends Dec 23).

Engraved Glass and Illuminated Manuscripts: Derby Museums and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby, Tues to Sat, 10 to 5 (ends Dec 24).  
Last chance to see  
The Social History of the Microscope: University of Cambridge, Whipple Museum of the History of Science, Free School Lane, Cambridge, 2 to 4.

## Top Films

- The top box-office films in London:
- 1) Top Gun
  - 2) The Mission
  - 3) Fright Night
  - 4) The Untouchables
  - 5) Mona Lisa
  - 6) Big Trouble in Little China
  - 7) Running Scared
  - 8) The Swindler
  - 9) Critters
  - 10) A Room With a View
- The top films in the provinces:
- 1) Top Gun
  - 2) Ruthless People
  - 3) Running Scared
  - 4) Mona Lisa
  - 5) Big Trouble in Little China
- Supplied by Screen International

## Food prices

Home produced lamb prices are up again this week by 4p a pound on legs and 2p to 3p a pound on other cuts.

New Zealand lamb on the other hand is stable with whole legs between £1.09 and £1.59 a pound and loin chops £1.35 to £1.69 a pound.

Meat and poultry on promotion in shops and supermarkets this week include: Bejam: grade A basted and non-basted turkey at 49p a pound and golden Norfolk basted turkey 57p a pound; Fine Fare: frozen leg of pork 99p a pound; Sainsbury: pork loin chops 45p a pound; £1.29 a pound; Sainsbury: self-basting turkey 57p a pound and pork loin chops bone in £1.27 a pound; Presto: grade A British turkey 54p a pound and roasting beef (forequarter) £1.48 a pound.

Sharon fruit (18 to 45p each) is the sweet non-aromatic version of the persimmon and was developed in the Sharon Valley of Israel. Unlike persimmon, which can only be eaten when ripe otherwise it is very bitter, the Sharon fruit is sweet even when quite firm. It is widely available now and the season lasts until the end of January.

The best value in fruit includes English pears 25 to 45p a pound, French Golden Delicious 22 to 35p a pound, and Granny Smiths 25 to 40p a pound. Spanish and Italian Italia grapes 50 to 90p a pound.

New Zealand kiwi fruit 15 to 30p each. Lemons 6 to 18p each, oranges 12 to 29p each, Satsumas 34 to 45p a pound and clementines 35 to 60p a pound.

Watch the quality of French chestnuts at 40 to 50p a pound, the Italian and Spanish at 50 to 80p a pound are more reliable. Fresh French Grenoble walnuts are finishing but Chinese walnuts at 65 to 79p a pound are also available. Mixed nuts are a good buy at 70 to 80p a pound.

## Top video rentals

- 1) Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
  - 2) Fright Night
  - 3) Teen Wolf
  - 4) Spies Like Us
  - 5) The Untouchables
  - 6) Death Wish
  - 7) The Howling 2
  - 8) Santa Claus The Movie
  - 9) Year of the Dragon
  - 10) The Swindler in the Stone
- Supplied by Video Business

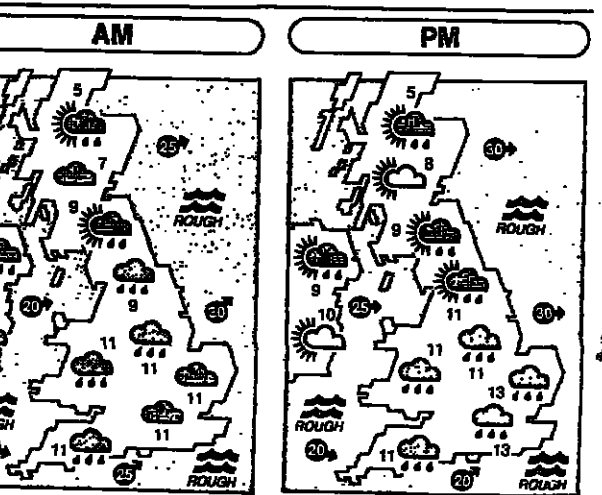
## WEATHER

A depression will move NE from northern Scotland to Norway, and its associated cold front will move slowly SE across the U.K., probably clearing SE England early tomorrow. Friday will start wet in many N and W districts, and the rain will move slowly SE across Britain during the day. SE England should stay dry until late in the day. Clearer weather with some showers will reach Northern Ireland and western Scotland in the morning and follow the rain slowly SE. The SE will be very mild again, elsewhere it will turn colder. Most places windy. Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Unsettled with rain at times everywhere, especially in W and N. Becoming mild again.

## High Tides

TODAY	AM	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.58	7.0	4.24
Abbeville	3.28	6.5	3.43
Ambleton	3.38	7.0	4.22
Belfast	1.03	3.5	1.23
Birmingham	1.23	4.0	1.4
Cardiff	8.17	5.5	8.52
Doncaster	1.09	6.6	1.27
Dover	7.47	5.3	8.22
Edinburgh	2.51	4.8	3.03
Exeter	1.45	3.9	2.28
Gloucester	12.19	10.4	12.33
Harwich	8.28	7.2	8.49
London	8.15	6.1	8.42
London	4.21	6.5	6.43
Liverpool	1.14	3.2	1.36
Manchester	11.26	2.5	11.54
Newcastle	2.12	5.4	2.36
Northfleet	8.34	7.0	8.03
Portsmouth	7.26	7.0	7.56
Reading	1.04	3.1	1.18
Sheffield	7.21	5.6	7.28
Southampton	8.14	2.4	8.51
Stamford	1.24	1.5	1.45
Stamford	1.18	6.2	1.34
Swansea	12.57	4.5	1.08
Torquay	7.17	6.8	8.03
Wex	6.01	5.3	6.10
Wex	1.40	4.1	2.12

Tide measured in metres: 1m=39.37in.

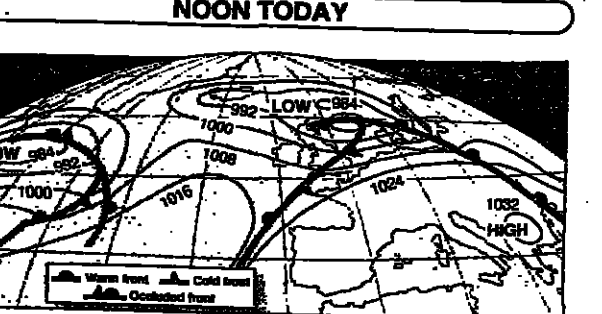


## Lighting-up Time

London 4.23 pm to 7.20 am  
Bristol 4.33 pm to 7.30 am  
Manchester 4.22 pm to 7.20 am  
Penzance 4.51 pm to 7.35 am

City	Temp	Cloud	Wind
Belfast	8	C	4
Birmingham	14	S	7
Bristol	9	C	4
Cardiff	11	S	6
Edinburgh	9	C	4
Gloucester	9	C	4

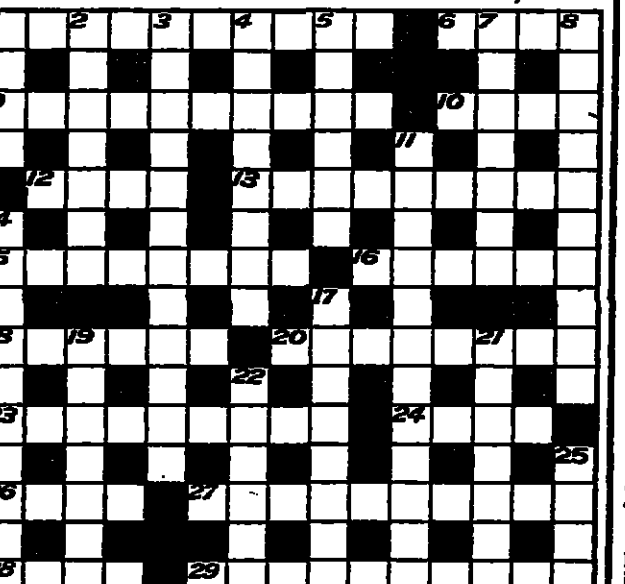
## NOON TODAY



## ABROAD

City	Temp	Cloud	Wind
Alexandria	15	C	4
Amman	18	C	4
Baghdad	18	C	4
Bangkok	28	C	4
Bombay	28	C	4
Buenos Aires	18	C	4
Calcutta	28	C	4
Cairo	18	C	4
Colon	28	C	4
Hong Kong	28	C	4
London	12	C	4
Manila	28	C	4
Medan	28	C	4
Paris	12	C	4
Rangoon	28	C	4
Singapore	28	C	4
Tokyo	18	C	4
Washington	12	C	4
Zurich	12	C	4

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,221



**ACROSS**

- 1 Fed up, Sir Thomas, with shed (7, 3).
- 6 Bill is a shepherd (4).
- 9 Took place - as Xerxes did at Thermopylae (4, 2, 4).
- 10 An unpleasant character drawn to the audience (4).
- 12 Wine - it's twice rejected (4).
- 13 Being prepared to study one such as 29 (9).
- 15 Argue about entering the lady's age (8).
- 16 The dullness of Proust's characters (6).
- 18 The letter S heard and seen in "Gosh" (6).
- 20 Stretch the food (8).
- 23 Light which is not free (3, 2, 4).
- 24 Covering the action (4).
- 26 The girl to make a comeback (4).
- 27 Toy retailed in much smaller case (3, 7).
- 28 Where to keep the money - it's about two pounds (4).
- 29 Dispatch contains painful point (6, 4).

**DOWN**

- 1 Money does attract this (4).
- 2 Gradual assimilation of big time girl (7).
- 3 Love acting? Certainly not! (7, 5).
- 4 Indeed, a bit late (8).
- 5 Cali's free of taxes (6).
- 7 Draw together a large picture (5, 2).
- 8 Byway that's edged by straggling trees (4-6).
- 11 The man's conservative, without one term in the past (12).
- 14 A state payment's very little money for a youth (10).
- 17 Variety of conifers used in courts (8).
- 19 Bag carried by pensioners at Chelsea (7).
- 21 Intend to tie ends loosely (7).
- 22 In punishment it is limited (6).
- 25 Urge forward without fighting (4).

**Solution to Puzzle No 17,220**

ACROSS: 1. BUCKLE UP; 2. BUCKLE UP; 3. BUCKLE UP; 4. BUCKLE UP; 5. BUCKLE UP; 6. BUCKLE UP; 7. BUCKLE UP; 8. BUCKLE UP; 9. BUCKLE UP; 10. BUCKLE UP; 11. BUCKLE UP; 12. BUCKLE UP; 13. BUCKLE UP; 14. BUCKLE UP; 15. BUCKLE UP; 16. BUCKLE UP; 17. BUCKLE UP; 18. BUCKLE UP; 19. BUCKLE UP; 20. BUCKLE UP; 21. BUCKLE UP; 22. BUCKLE UP; 23. BUCKLE UP; 24. BUCKLE UP; 25. BUCKLE UP; 26. BUCKLE UP; 27. BUCKLE UP; 28. BUCKLE UP; 29. BUCKLE UP.

DOWN: 1. BUCKLE UP; 2. BUCKLE UP; 3. BUCKLE UP; 4. BUCKLE UP; 5. BUCKLE UP; 6. BUCKLE UP; 7. BUCKLE UP; 8. BUCKLE UP; 9. BUCKLE UP; 10. BUCKLE UP; 11. BUCKLE UP; 12. BUCKLE UP; 13. BUCKLE UP; 14. BUCKLE UP; 15. BUCKLE UP; 16. BUCKLE UP; 17. BUCKLE UP; 18. BUCKLE UP; 19. BUCKLE UP; 20. BUCKLE UP; 21. BUCKLE UP; 22. BUCKLE UP; 23. BUCKLE UP; 24. BUCKLE UP; 25. BUCKLE UP; 26. BUCKLE UP; 27. BUCKLE UP; 28. BUCKLE UP; 29. BUCKLE UP.

Concise Crossword page 16

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private member's motion on local government.

### Anniversaries

Births: Martin van Buren, eighth President of the USA (1874); Christopher Columbus, York, 1492; Christian Boscovici, poet, London, 1830; Józef Piłsudski, Chief of State, Poland 1918-22; Prime Minister 1926-28; 1930; Zolow, Lithuania, 1867.

Deaths: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Vienna, 1791; Alexandre Dumas, père, Puy, France, 1870; Claude Monet, Giverny, France, 1916; Vachel Lindsay, poet, Springfield, Illinois, 1931.

Prohibition was repealed in the USA, 1933.

### The pound

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia \$	2.26	Bank of Montreal	2.14
Canada \$	2.08	Bank of Toronto	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.15	Bank of India	2.14
France Fr	6.55	Bank of Japan	2.14
Germany DM	2.36	Bank of New Zealand	2.14
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Italy Lira	203.70	Bank of Paris	2.14
Japan Yen	242.00	Bank of Spain	2.14
Netherlands Gld	3.53	Bank of Sweden	2.14
Portugal Escudo	200.48	Bank of Switzerland	2.14
Spain Ptas	167.75	Bank of the West	2.14
Sweden Kr	10.25	Bank of the East	2.14
Switzerland Fr	2.46	Bank of the South	2.14
USA \$	1.48	Bank of the North	2.14
Yugoslavia Dnr	220.00	Bank of the West	2.14

Notes for rates denominated bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Information supplied by AA

### Anniversaries

Deaths: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Vienna, 1791; Alexandre Dumas, père, Puy, France, 1870; Claude Monet, Giverny, France, 1916; Vachel Lindsay, poet, Springfield, Illinois, 1931.

Prohibition was repealed in the USA, 1933.

### Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private member's motion on local government.

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Births: Martin van Buren, eighth President of the USA (1874); Christopher Columbus, York, 1492; Christian Boscovici, poet, London, 1830; Józef Piłsudski, Chief of State, Poland 1918-22; Prime Minister 1926-28; 1930; Zolow, Lithuania, 1867.

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Agreement with Westinghouse depends on Awacs decision

£1bn US link for Plessey

By Kenneth Fleet, Executive Editor

Plessey and Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh have signed a comprehensive agreement, marking a new stage in Anglo-American collaboration in critical areas of advanced technology.

PLESSEY'S SHARE OF THE PARTNERSHIP table with columns for Year (1987-2000), Jobs, and Value. Rows include AWACS E-3 radar programme, AWACS E-3/AEW radar enhancement, Air traffic control systems, Air defence systems, MESAR/Adaptable radar applications, Advanced technology co-operation, Spin-offs from technology co-operation, Electronic warfare, and TOTAL.

Morgan Grenfell in new deal inquiry

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, was at the centre of a fresh City scandal yesterday when LCP Holdings asked the Stock Exchange to investigate a block purchase of 25,000 of its shares the day before it received a bid from Ward White.

Johnson Matthey doubles profits

Johnson Matthey, the precious metals, materials technology and printing group which has been recovering from the collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers in 1984, more than doubled pretax profits from £10.5 million to £21.6 million in the six months to September 30.



Eugene Anderson: pledge on South African links

Borrowings of money and precious metals had been reduced from £225 million to £165 million. Mr Anderson said JM had no intention of cutting its links with South Africa, from where it receives platinum for refining and marketing.

Eurobond dealers' pact

Eurobond dealers held an emergency meeting yesterday for the second successive day to find a way of stemming the sharp drop in prices which is undermining confidence in the perpetual floating rate note market.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET table with columns for FT 30 Share, FT-SE 100, Bargains, USM (Datastream), THE POUND, US Dollar, W German mark, and Trade-weighted.

Bass cuts Pontin's book value

Bass, the brewing giant, said yesterday it had slashed £50 million off the value of its Pontin's Holidays centres. The revaluation, which almost halves the book value, is based on the open-market value, taking into account the future earnings stream and land value.

AE cliffhanger

Turner & Newall, the asbestos group, last night claimed acceptance of just over 47 per cent in its bid for AE, the engineering group. The offer closes today.

Director goes

Mr Patrick Dawney, a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co, is to become executive director of Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Holdings. He was in charge of Morgan Grenfell Laurie, the bank's property services arm.

Invisibles revised downwards

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Britain's current account is now estimated to have been broadly in balance during the first three quarters of the year. This compares with a previous estimate of a £364 million surplus.



Another peak: Maurice Saatchi (left) and Charles Saatchi

Saatchis chalk up another record

Saatchi & Saatchi, the largest advertising group in the world, yesterday reported its 16th year of consecutive record profits, but its shares slipped 2p to 668p. They have fallen from a peak of 990p.

Agency defends that advertising campaign Is Britain sick of Sid?

Young & Rubicam officials were said to be angry yesterday at suggestions being made that Sid had failed to do his job. Suggestions that up to 8 million applications might have been possible without Sid were described as absurd.

Four million apply for gas shares

Nearly four million people applied for about 5 billion shares in the British Gas flotation. N M Rothschild, the merchant bank adviser to the issue, estimated after the final application forms had been sorted, checked and counted last night.



Family Money explains tomorrow where Adam Faith, (above) and other show business stars go for their financial advice, and analyses the latest unit trust performance figures.

In addition, controversial insurance schemes designed to ease the financial burden on drivers who lose their licence are examined.

Salvesen up

Christian Salvesen, the Edinburgh food distribution and industrial services group, reported pretax profits for the six months to September 30 up from £19.3 million to £21.6 million. Turnover, excluding the seafoods and parts of the housebuilding division already sold, rose to £138.3 million from £133.7 million. The interim dividend is 1.38p.

Wall Street, Money Mkts, Comment, Stock Market, Tempus, Co News, Traded Opts table.

STOCK MARKETS table with columns for New York, Dow Jones, Tokyo, Nikkei Dow, Hong Kong, Hang Seng, Amsterdam, Gen, Sydney, AD, Frankfurt, Commerzbank, Brussels, Comment, Zurich, SCA Gen, London, FT, FT, Glits, Closing prices.

INTEREST RATES table with columns for London Bank Base, 3-month interbank, 3-month eligible bills, US Prime Rate, Federal Funds, 3-month Treasury Bills, 30-year bonds.

CURRENCIES table with columns for London, New York, DM, SF, Yen, Index, ECU.

MARKET SUMMARY

MAIN PRICE CHANGES table with columns for RISES, FALLS, and GOLD.

NORTH SEA OIL

Table with columns for Brent (Jan), New York, and prices as at 4pm.



WALL STREET

Fall in factory orders boosts bond optimism

New York (Agencies) - In later trading blue chip issues were showing signs of an increased revival. The Itef Corporation announced that the temporary suspension of its Great Lakes International Dredging subsidiary from being awarded government contracts had been lifted. Precious metal futures were lower in New York trading. Dealers said that metals were tracking currency and energy futures trading. Meanwhile, the United States Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said that the US was still pursuing the exchange rate in an effort to help correct world trade imbalances. He told the Congressional summit on debt and trade that, in concert with some other nations, they had moved towards exchange rates that should help provide a correction.

Li Ka-shing buys £290m majority stake at Husky

From Stephen Leather Hong Kong The Hong Kong magnate Li Ka-shing yesterday took the wraps off his HK\$3.2 billion (£290 million) bid for a majority interest in Husky Oil, the Canadian oil company. Mr Li's Hutchison Whampoa trading group and his utility company, Hong Kong Electric, are buying 43 per cent of the share capital of Canada's largest independent oil and gas firm. Mr Li's family is buying another 9 per cent. Mr Li and Nova AN Alberta Corporation, which also owns 43 per cent of Husky, said they planned to invest up to Can\$1 billion (£500 million) in the oil company "in the event that suitable investment opportunities arise which meet the shareholders' investment criteria." Although Mr Li will have



Li Ka-shing: management will be left "almost intact" the majority stake in Husky, he will not have management control. He admitted that Husky's management structure will be left "almost intact" and Mr Arthur Price will stay as president and chief executive.

Mr Simon Murray, managing director of Hutchison and chairman of Hong Kong Electric, will be co-chairman of Husky with Mr Robert Blair, the Nova chief executive. At least two-thirds of Husky's directors will be Canadians. "We were specifically looking for an oil company which was well managed and that is one of Husky's plus points. It's a very well managed company doing well," Mr Murray said. Mr Li said he regarded the acquisition as a long-term investment. "I wouldn't expect oil prices to go up in the next year or two, but should the prices rise in five years' time, the purchase should prove a very good investment," he said. "Even if oil prices remained stagnant we would be getting stable income from Husky's oil refinery operations."

Mergers board reviews £818m Murdoch bid

Sydney (Reuter) - The Trade Practices Commission, Australia's monopoly watchdog, said yesterday it was reviewing Mr Rupert Murdoch's Aus\$1.8 billion (£818 million) bid for the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, the country's largest newspaper group. The commission could move to block the takeover of the Herald and Weekly Times in the courts if market dominance was established in contravention of trading laws, a spokesman for the commission said. Mr Murdoch's News Corporation looked set to become the country's largest media group with an Aus\$1.2 billion share for H&WT, which its directors have recommended to shareholders. The bid, if successful, would give News Corporation ownership of all the large Australian metropolitan newspapers apart from those owned by the John Fairfax group in Sydney and Melbourne. The offer was attacked by the Australian Journalists Association, which said it would mean unprecedented economic and political power. In Melbourne more than 400 H&WT and News Corporation journalists said they would stop work today for a meeting on the ramifications of the takeover bid. Local journalists called on the government to set up a Royal Commission into the ownership of press, radio and television outlets. But Mr John D'Arcy, chief executive of H&WT, defended his group's acceptance of the offer. "I believe that big is not

necessarily bad and competition doesn't always bring excellence," he said. "If you've got big players in the media you are going to provide more quality and competitive services to the readers and viewers." The H&WT and News Corporation have combined daily newspaper sales of 4.54 million against the Fairfax group's 1.53 million, according to the latest Audit Bureau of Circulation figures. But Mr Murdoch yesterday foreshadowed a significant shake-up when he said he would have to break up the H&WT by selling its television stations under new cross-media ownership laws. Mr Murdoch pledged that the two Adelaide daily newspapers, News Corporation's The News and H&WT's The Advertiser, would retain their autonomy after the takeover. Both his own newspaper and The Advertiser had established themselves as essential and highly respected newspapers in their own fields, he said. The commission, which monitors all corporate takeovers, was making "rapid market-place inquiries" with market-place inquiries to assess the effect of the takeover on all aspects of the media, a TPC spokesman said. "Anything of this size has to be carefully looked at - it's huge," he said. But he added that Mr Murdoch had said he was prepared to comply with any rules and regulations by selling off parts of the H&WT group if necessary.

and Munich boat shows early next year and two other projects also in development and the company has a substantial investment programme to fund. UNITED LEASING: An interim dividend of 1.5p (1.5p) is payable on January 23. The directors will be considering an increase in the final dividend in the light of the full year's results. With figures in £000 for the six months to June 30, turnover was 113,407 (63,837), profit before tax 2,028 (1,011), tax 98 (100), minority interests 232 (75) and extraordinary loss 1,200 (nil). Earnings per share were 11.8p (5.8p).

Table with columns for Dec 3, Dec 2, Dec 1, Dec 3, Dec 2, Dec 1. Lists various stocks and their prices, including AMR, ASA, Allied Signal, etc.

Chinese reserves top £7bn

China's foreign exchange reserves total more than \$US10 billion (£7 billion), enough to cover three months' imports, according to a top Chinese banker. Mr Chen Quanguang, chief of the policy research division of the State Administration of Exchange Control, told a seminar in Peking that China's reserves would rise as the country increases its export earnings. Latest figures show foreign exchange reserves of \$10.47 billion at the end of the second quarter of this year, up from \$10.35 billion in the first quarter but down from \$10.85 billion in June last year. Mr Chen said that China was now examining methods of liberalizing its foreign exchange market and allowing more financial institutions to handle foreign exchange transactions. China had allowed limited trading of foreign currencies at a number of centres set up by the People's Bank in special economic zones and coastal cities, he said. Chinese officials were now working on ways of relaxing foreign exchange control next year so that provinces could import more raw materials on a regional basis. At the moment the central authorities were importing commodities such as steel and then allocating them to the provinces, Mr Chen added.

Society in loans link with bank

The National and Provincial Building Society is to offer its 1.5 million customers a new range of personal financial services from January 1, in a joint venture with the Bank of Scotland. The society, Britain's seventh biggest, will offer unsecured loans for cars, furniture and other consumer durables. The finance will be provided by Bank of Scotland's wholly-owned finance house, North West Securities. The level of interest rates has yet to be agreed, but it will be "competitive in the unsecured lending field."

Good half for county jobs group

Lancashire Enterprises Limited, the job-creation arm of the county council, has announced half-year profits of £416,000. The result maintained the "steady spectacular growth" the agency enjoyed since its birth four years ago, Mr Jim Mason, LEL's chairman, claimed. Group operating profits rose by 85 per cent compared with the same period for the last financial year and the number of jobs and trading places directly sustained by LEL's work has increased by more than 700 to 5,255 since April. Mr Mason says the result is an indication of the agency's successful and innovative approach to job creation. "A lot of projects which we undertake are long term and we are now reaping the rewards of our past work."

Hong Kong cutback by Bank of America

Mr Stephen Hunt, a senior vice-president and area general manager, said that the bank was acutely aware of the impact of the reorganization on the staff, but this was unavoidable. The bank would offer employees involved generous severance packages. The bank, in a statement, said that, while the retail banking network was contracting, the group's merchant banking subsidiary was enjoying a record year.

CANADIAN PRICES table listing various Canadian stocks and their prices.

COMPANY NEWS

600 GROUP: The interim dividend is 2.34p (same) for 28 weeks to October 11. With figures in £000 turnover was 95,000 (108,000) trading profit before tax was 531 (3,061) interest debits, surplus on sale of properties was 118 (33) share of related companies' loss 81 (profit 167) pretax profit was 358 (3,261) and tax was 71 (1,633). Minorities credit was 5 (debt 7) loss attributable was 144 (profit 1621) loss per share - net basis 0.4p (earnings 3.5p) - nil distribution basis earnings 0.5p (earnings 3.6p). DSC HOLDINGS: For the half year to September 30, the dividend is 0.5p (nil). With figures in £000, turnover was 1,569,349 (861,548) trading profit before interest 44,375 (loss 92,904) interest paid 35,575 (16,271) share of profit of associated companies nil (44,847) net profit before tax 8,800 (loss 64,328) tax nil (13,000) net profit after tax was 8,800 (loss 77,328) extraordinary debt 298,771 (14,343) earnings per share 0.3p (loss 2.5p). TIPHOOK: The interim dividend is 1.43p (1.25p) for the six months to October 31. With figures in £000, turnover was 15,827 (10,098) pretax profit was 1,508 (1,022) tax was 173 (153) profit after tax was 1,335 (869) earnings per share 7.9p (6p). The group, which includes trailer, container and rail wagon rental, with site security accommodation and off-shore mini-container manufacture, had a successful rights issue in October, which was taken up by 99.2 per cent of the holders of the share capital. FAIRLINE BOATS: The interim dividend is 4p, making 6p (4.2p) for year to September 30. With figures in sterling, turnover was 2,082,594 (£423,275) Britain 1,579,681 (£474,531) making 12,662,275 (£9,897,810). Pretax profit 1,203,567 (806,354) tax 272,000 (259,282) and earnings per share 21.9p (14.4p). The chairman said that the year had started well and company had an excellent order book, particularly for larger boats. New product development continues with the Sportury 26 to be introduced at the London, Paris

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc 1986 RESULTS. Table showing financial results for 1986 and 1985. Includes Profit before taxation, Share of profits of associated companies, Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders, Earnings per 25p ordinary share, Dividend per 25p ordinary share. Summary: Earnings per share increased 16.5%, Ordinary dividend increased 12.5%, Total assets increased by 10.4%.

APPOINTMENTS British Steel Corporation: Dr Frank Fitzgerald joins the board as a full-time member and Mr Hugh Ramsman becomes a part-time member. Mercantile Credit Company: Mrs Rosalind Gilmore will be made a non-executive director from January 1. London Metal Exchange: Mr John Wolff is elected chairman and Mr Clement Danin is made vice-chairman of the committee. Alexander Stenhouse: Mr A M Elson and Mr D J Woods are appointed managing directors of Aviation and Aerospace division. Tandem Computers: Mr Jack Chapman becomes vice-president of international sales operations. Mr Rob Hoogstraaten becomes vice-president and managing director. Association of Photographic Laboratories: Mr Richard Cross is elected president. Tarmac: Mr Jack Mawley will join the main board from January 1. Wright Air Conditioning (Products): Mr Michael Brown becomes export sales director. Mr Allan Hayward becomes managing director. Hyman: Mr J H Webb becomes chairman and Mr E M Webster a director. Top Hat Foods: Mr Brian McGregor becomes sales and marketing director, Mr Ray Parkinson operations director and Mr Colin Thomson financial director. Thompson and Morgan: Mr David Tostevin is made director of purchasing and production. The Associated Australian Banks in London: Mr P Brind will become chairman from January 1.

BASE LENDING RATES table listing various bank rates: ABN 11.00%, Adam & Company 11.00%, BCCI 11.00%, Citibank Savings 12.45%, Consolidated Crs 11.00%, Co-operative Bank 11.00%, G. Hoare & Co 11.00%, Hong Kong & Shanghai 10.00%, Lloyds Bank 11.00%, Nat Westminster 11.00%, Royal Bank of Scotland 11.00%, TSB 11.00%, Citibank NA 11.00%. Mortgage Base Rate.

Tiphook International Transportation Services. Continued Strong Growth. "Since the beginning of this fiscal year, in which we have had a most successful rights issue, taken up by the holders of 99.2% of the share capital, the group has performed extremely well. It has achieved a high utilization on both its container and trailer rental subsidiaries, plus a strong increase in both fleets. The group's successes are continuing in the second half of the year, with all areas operating well." Robert J. Montague, (Executive Chairman).

Table showing Tiphook's financial results for the half year ended 31st October 1986. Columns: 31st Oct '86, 31st Oct '85, 30th April '86. Rows: Turnover, Profit on ordinary activities before taxation, Profit after taxation attributable to shareholders, Dividends, Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders, Dividends per ordinary share, Earnings per ordinary share.

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STOCK MARKET

Speculative buying lifts Sears as 8m shares change hands

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Mr Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian financier, was reckoned to be a big buyer of shares in Sears, the Selfridges to Mappin & Webb retailing empire, yesterday.

His activity pushed the volume in the stock to more than 8 million and the share price edged up 3p to 125p.

Dealers were undecided as to whether Mr Holmes & Court was trying to build a stake or merely trading.

Mr Geoffrey Maitland-Smith, chairman of Sears, said: "We are keeping a close eye on our share register, it's something that all companies must do now, but so far we haven't discovered anything."

Sears has been the subject of bid speculation for many months and although nothing has yet materialized the rumours refuse to go away.

Shares in Central Independent Television, down 10p to 381p yesterday, have virtually doubled in the past year and could be in for a further boost soon.

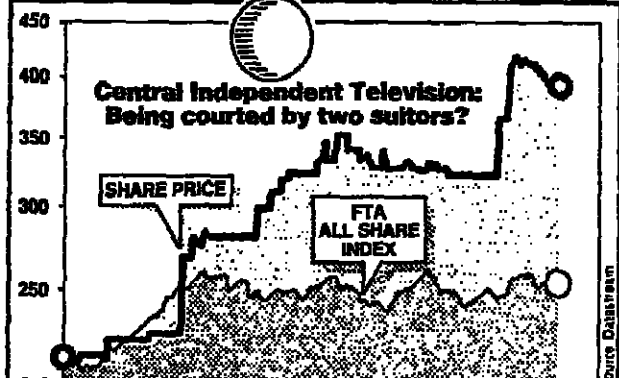
Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of the Daily Mirror, is already sitting on a 20 per cent stake, the maximum allowed under IBA rules.

There is now talk that Carlton Communications, the film production and television services group which last year tried to buy Thames Television, has also been buying shares.

Elsewhere the market had another quiet day despite a string of results from leading companies.

Most of the reporting stocks moved lower as shareholders took profits.

Hanson Trust slipped a couple of pence after its "middle of the range" figures, before recovering to end the day unchanged at 191p.



Central Independent Television: Being courted by two suitors? SHARE PRICE and FT-SE 100 INDEX

It has been quite a year for Mr Gerald Ratner, chairman of the family-controlled jeweller, who bought rival H. Samuel and has seen the share price leap from 103p to 243p. Last week, he sacked Kleinwort Greaves as company broker and has appointed Cazenove and Wood Mackenzie as joint brokers.

City analysts say that if the rumour is true, they find it puzzling. Mr Luke Johnson, television analyst at Kleinwort Greaves, the broker, says: "Neither Carlton nor Mr Maxwell will be able to buy Central because the IBA would block it."

Other television companies were also down on the day with Yorkshire falling 10p to 164p, TV South 10p to 250p, LWT 9p to 449p, Thames 4p to 302p and Anglia 4p to 319p.

has been buying more shares in AE on behalf of its associate Hollis Bros. This time it has paid 285.3p for 908,290 shares taking its total holding to 28.48 million.

Turner & Newall, which last night announced that it had accepted a takeover offer of 47 per cent for its offer, slipped 2.5p to 181.5p.

Nottingham Brick jumped 55p to 290p following the news that the group was in talks with rival Steeley about the possibility of an agreed merger.

Steeley has been tipped in the past as a likely bidder for the bid to buy LCP Holdings and Ward White. LCP claims there was insider trading in the shares before Ward White announced its terms and has asked the Stock Exchange to investigate.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet GEC and Plessey in the political balance

The working agreement signed by Westinghouse Electric, a world leader in electronic and electrical systems and services, and Plessey, promises to have an electric impact on Plessey's significance and status.

With every British company operating in the defence field feeling the pressure on their profits from the cost-cutting Levene regime (and cutting back on research and development as a result), the name of the game now is getting better value for every pound.

The contingency in all this is the Airborne Early Warning contract which the Ministry of Defence will award in a week or two either to GEC (Nimrod) or Boeing (Awacs).

Boeing has offered an unprecedented offset commitment of 130 per cent of the cost of Awacs to the British Government. Plessey stands to gain a great deal from the commitment through Westinghouse's share of the contract.

Morale within GEC would suffer and the difficult processes of change in which GEC, reluctantly and laboriously, is engaged would have to be accelerated in a highly charged atmosphere.

"enhancement", probably costs less than Nimrod viewed over its life, and the offset commitment offered by Boeing promises at least as many jobs in this country as would be lost if GEC were not given the contract.

The argument really boils down to two issues: exports and politics. GEC has bedazzled MPs with estimates of a \$5 billion (£3.5 billion) export market though not with the existing Nimrod "platform".

The final judgment - not surprisingly - will be a political one. Can Mrs Thatcher afford to be seen, at this stage, to be turning her back on the home grown product?

It looks 70-30, or maybe 80-20 in favour of Awacs.

Floating rate rout

The coincidence of a number of bear factors has turned a price fall in the floating rate note market into a rout.

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Saudi Arabia's new man to oil the wheels

Next week's Opec meeting will be the first for 20 years without Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Opec will meet in full ministerial session next week in Geneva with a new name in the register of the Intercontinental Hotel as resident of the \$5,000-a-day presidential suite on the 18th floor.

For the first time in more than 20 years, Opec will meet without Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the former Saudi Arabian oil minister. Instead, his successor, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, will lead the Saudi delegation.

However, the issues which the meeting will have to address and the solutions the ministers must find are all necessary because of Sheikh Yamani, the man who launched Opec as a world political force and made the West rethink its economic strategies from the mid-1970s.

The meeting appears to be committed to reaching a decision which will return Opec to a fixed-price system, under which it sells its oil on term contracts at prices fixed collectively by the ministers, based on the grades of oil pumped by each country.

That commitment was reached after the intervention of the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, after his dismissal of Sheikh Yamani.



Sheikh Nazer: first time at head of delegation

as BP, Shell and Esso have been able to keep their profit levels at near-record levels, the world oil price has fallen in the past year from about \$30 a barrel to its present level of just under \$15.

At that level, the oil companies can make profits from buying cheap oil and selling expensive petrol at the pumps, but the producing nations were not able to play that game to any great extent.

Therefore, Opec will be under pressure from Thursday to decide on the overall level of production.

The present level of 17 million barrels a day ends this month, and is seen by many industry observers as a million barrels too high if the object of an \$18 barrel of oil is to be achieved.

as a sign that the organization is again serious about acting as a proper cartel to set a price limit.

The opposing camps within the industry consider that unless firm new quotas are agreed on by each member nation then the free market, which has enjoyed controlling the price for the past year, will continue to keep it at about present levels.

Opec has tried several times in recent meetings to set a new output system and each time has fudged and compromised.

Within Opec there is a realization that this time it needs to emerge from its meeting with a firm agreement.

However, one delegate from a Gulf country said yesterday: "The only way we can get into a position of fixing a price of \$18 a barrel is by cutting back on output. But no one is really prepared to be the first to announce that they will accept a cut in their output."

Therefore without Sheikh Yamani and with Sheikh Nazer - it is still unclear whether the honorary title of Sheikh has been stripped from one and passed on to the other.

This is because neither are members of the ruling royal family - and Sheikh Nazer has still to assert his authority within Opec and the expectation is that it will be a meeting where the telephoned pronouncements from heads of state to negotiating oil ministers will hold the key to the length of the meeting.

There are signs that some of the Latin American delegates are prepared to leave Geneva for Christmas and return to continue discussions into the new year.

PAYEN An International Force in Automotive Gaskets

TAKE A LOOK AT THE FACTS PAYEN supplies the world's most comprehensive international range of automotive gaskets. PAYEN manufactures gaskets world-wide - European factories are in the UK, France, Italy, Spain and Holland. PAYEN has technical assistance or trade mark agreements with companies in Japan, Australia, India and Eastern Europe. PAYEN has a co-ordinated international research programme backed by the most extensive engine-test facilities devoted to gasket development. PAYEN has unrivalled aftermarket distribution through 14 subsidiary and associate companies world-wide. Every winner of the Formula 1 Constructors Championship has relied on PAYEN products. PAYEN products are specified by leading vehicle manufacturers in 5 continents. THE PROFESSIONALS' CHOICE Payen International is a unit of T&N Turner & Newall PLC



LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Calls				Puts			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Alford Lyons (1502)	300	12	21	30	14	17	28	28
BP (1579)	600	83	100	—	1	11	—	—
Cons Gold (1640)	500	102	125	—	—	—	—	—
Courtauld's (1310)	200	53	64	—	—	—	—	—
Com Union (1257)	200	11	20	27	10	18	20	20
Cable & Wire (1319)	300	28	40	50	5	17	23	—
GEC (1167)	180	18	21	28	3	6	8	8
Grand Mer (1454)	300	103	108	—	1	1	—	—
ICI (1102)	900	170	185	—	—	—	—	—
Land Sec (1338)	300	44	54	60	1	3	3	3
Marks & Spen (1345)	180	10	19	24	4	8	9	9
Shell Trans (1946)	900	68	85	105	5	27	35	35
Travellers House (226)	200	14	23	30	8	17	21	21
TSB (177)	70	9	12	14	1	3	3	3
Beecham (1412)	200	55	68	—	1	2	13	13
Boots (228)	200	12	25	32	2	10	11	11
BTR (267)	300	3	7	12	—	—	—	—
Bass (1714)	600	70	85	100	2	7	16	16
Blue Circle (1640)	600	47	75	95	4	11	18	18
Da Beers (178)	700	95	130	150	3	23	33	33
Dixons (1329)	300	32	48	58	2	8	10	10
GKN (1271)	200	3	7	12	—	—	—	—
Geno (1908)	900	23	74	104	30	47	—	—
Hanson (191)	180	32	38	—	—	—	—	—

# Tootal to buy rival for \$51m

**COMPANY NEWS**  
Tootal Group, the textile manufacturing company, yesterday disclosed plans to become the leader in the American industrial thread market with the purchase of the finishing and distribution business of one of its rivals there, Standard-Coosa-That-cher.

Tootal intends to pay \$51 million (£35.6 million), including \$29 million for borrowings, for the whole of SCT, which was acquired by its managers in 1984. The acquisition is conditional on Tootal simultaneously repaying \$18 million by disposing of SCT's yarn business to another management buyout team.

The purchase, which is being made through Tootal's American Thread subsidiary, will ultimately be funded by a £23 million placing in London of Tootal shares at 90p each. The shares closed 1 1/4p down, at 97 1/4p.

Mr Geoffrey Maddrell, managing director of Tootal, said the deal would give his company 23 per cent of the US industrial thread market with annual sales of \$130 million.

Because of production over-capacity in the US, Tootal is buying only one of SCT's nine thread plants.

Mr Maddrell said this would enable Tootal to run all its plants at full capacity and to import 20 per cent of its thread needs from the Far East at much lower cost. Distribution costs will also be much lower, although integration expenses will amount to about \$11 million.

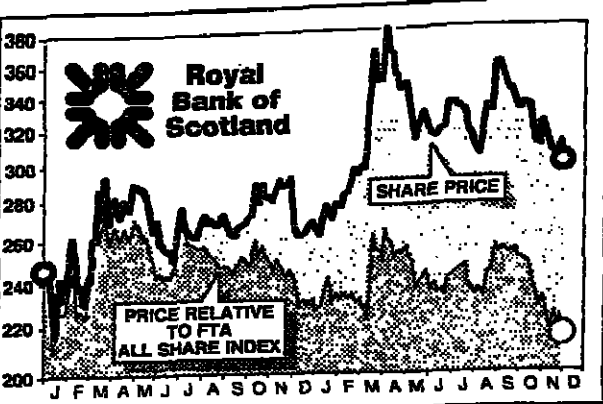
**BAKER PERKINS:** The interim dividend was 3.25p (3p). With figures in £000, sales were 137,854 (128,324) for the half year to September 30. Gross profit was 38,480 (36,857) and operating profit was 4,685 (8,365) share of related company losses 9 (80) net interest payable 1,506 (943) profit before tax was 3,170 (7,343) tax was 1,236 (1,690) and earnings per share were 4.6p (15.4p).

**SCAPA GROUP:** The interim dividend is 2.1p (2p) for the half year to September 30. With figures in £000, sales were 101,695 (88,036) and operating profit was 16,719 (14,539).

**GODFREY DAVIS HOLDINGS:** The interim dividend is 1.5p (same) for the six months to September 30. With figures in £000, turnover was 65,325 (55,824) profit was 3,388 (3,322) interest was 967 (871) pretax profit was 2,421 (2,451).

# Leap in bad debts takes shine off Royal Bank

Once a bank had to go all the way to South America to find spectacular bad debts. That was also a time when the Scottish clearers became the darlings of the sector because their international exposure was relatively tiny compared with that of the English banks. But the latest results from Royal Bank of Scotland demonstrate that times have changed.



The shares tumbled 1 1/4p to 284p after the news that pretax profits for the year to September 30 were £184.5 million, up from £166.6 million. That represents an increase of 11 per cent, less than half the profit improvement reported by several of the English clearers in the summer.

The fault lay with a jump in bad-debt provisions from £47 million to £89.4 million. The souring of several big loans in the construction, oil and shipping sectors were largely to blame, while sovereign bad debts accounted for less than 10 per cent of the total. The bank is cautious about forecasting the level of bad debts for next year, but it concedes that none of the problem sectors are likely to show much improvement in the near future.

Royal has tried to limit the damage by transferring the whole of its sovereign debt into the tax-exempt "specific" bad-debt category, reducing the overall tax rate from 43 to 35 per cent. But no further cushioning from an even lower tax rate can be expected next year.

Royal's expenses have shot up 18 per cent to £406 million as development costs continued to come through on Charterhouse, the new insurance operation and on credit cards. Bad debts aside, Royal's performance is creditable. It still holds a relatively high p/e of just under 7. A dividend increase of 1.2p to 10.8p leaves it with a slight increase in dividend cover.

**ADAM LEISURE:** The USM-quoted company is being reversed into the privately-owned Hawthorn Leslie electrical group, valuing the combined group at about £12 million.

**INDUSTRY YEAR:** The campaign aimed at turning round anti-industry attitudes closed at the end of this month but will then be reborn as Industry Matters to carry on the drive, Sir Geoffrey Candler, the campaign director, said.

**FINANCE HOUSES ASSOCIATION:** New consumer lending in the third quarter of 1986 was 23 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year while new business overall rose to £3,287 million, up 15 per cent on last year.

**DTI:** The department says that the proposed £173 million management buy-in of Simon Engineering through Valuedate does not qualify for further investigation as Valuedate does not constitute an enterprise under the Fair Trading Act 1973.

# Success from natural growth

COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN - SIR DEREK PALMAR

The results for the 52 weeks to 30th September 1986 are again at a record level with an increase in profit before taxation of 21.7%. After an initial setback in the first quarter arising from a shortage of canned beer following the Runcorn dispute last year, gains in market share were made in the rest of the year. Volume growth of lager continued at a substantial rate despite a rather poor summer. Growth in profitability from the pub estate was very good. Profits from soft drinks and take-home sales of beer improved substantially. Wines and spirits activities have been rationalised and profits suffered from the costs of reorganisation.

Leisure profits before the contribution of asset sales, were up by 26.4%. Crest Hotels continued its profit advance despite a difficult summer. Profits were again depressed in the British holiday market and this, together with a revaluation of that estate, has led to the decision to provide for a permanent diminution in the value of the estate. We shall continue to operate Pontin's United Kingdom holiday centres, taking whatever measures are necessary to improve the present level of profits. The performance of Bass Horizon Hotels was most encouraging. Bass Leisure, Coral Racing and Coral Social Clubs showed marked profit improvement.

The Company invested £303m in capital assets and a further £340m has been allocated for capital expenditure in the current year.

Trading in the current year to 30th September 1987 has started well. We shall continue to work hard for increased productivity, improved margins and further expansion. Prospects for the Company are good.

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1986

	52 weeks to 30.9.86	52 weeks to 30.9.85
<b>Turnover</b>		
Brewing, drinks and pub retailing	1,966.9	1,769.6
Leisure	742.8	641.2
	<b>2,709.7</b>	<b>2,410.8</b>
<b>Trading Profit</b>		
Analysed:		
Brewing, drinks and pub retailing - operations	252.8	214.2
- surplus on disposal of fixed assets	13.0	265.8
Leisure - operations	57.4	45.4
- surplus on disposal of fixed assets	4.4	61.8
	<b>327.6</b>	<b>281.4</b>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>255.1</b>
Taxation	111.5	90.3
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>164.8</b>
Attributable to outside shareholders	3.8	0.2
Extraordinary item (Note)	53.5	0.3
Preference dividend	0.3	0.3
<b>Earnings available for ordinary shareholders</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>164.3</b>
<b>Ordinary dividends - per share</b>	<b>17.0p</b>	<b>14.7p</b>
<b>Earnings per ordinary share</b>	<b>59.5p</b>	<b>50.4p</b>

**NOTE:** The Company instructed experts to carry out a valuation of the Group's properties as at 1st October 1986. It is expected that a surplus in excess of £700 million (excluding the United Kingdom holiday centres) will arise from this valuation, which will be included in the Group's reserves in 1987. There has been a decline in the profitability of United Kingdom holiday centres in recent years. The Directors commissioned a valuation of the centres as part of the overall valuation and, as a result, have decided to provide for the diminution in value of the properties and for related expenses (less tax £1.5m), which will be incurred in reorganising them.

**Bass**  
Public Limited Company  
30 Portland Place, London W1N 3DF

## APPOINTMENTS

Streets Financial Strategy: Mr Jonathan Clare and Mr Ian Hunter join the board.

Midsummer Inns: Mr A D Marten becomes operations director.

Granville Trust: Mr Michael Allsopp becomes chairman, Mr Ted Colman managing director and Mr John Martin director and company secretary.

Marston Palmer: Mr J F W Price becomes director and general manager, specialised engineering division, and Mr B J Pearce becomes director and general manager, aerospace division.

Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings): Mr R A Brierley becomes chairman from January 1. Mr Garnet Harrison joins as non-executive director.

Aquascutum: Mr Andrew Sampson joins the board.

TIP Europe: Sir Ronald Ellis has been made non-executive chairman.

Citibank: Mr Paul Cohen has become managing director, Citibank Savings. Mr Tony FitzSimons becomes managing director, Personal Bank.

Golden Wonder: Mr Hugh Cripps joins the board as operations director.

Order of St John: Mrs Kathleen Duncan has been appointed marketing director.

Nationwide Building Society: Mr David A Beety becomes a director.

Waterford Glass Group: Sir Arthur Bryan, Mr Alan Wedgwood and Mr James Moffat have joined the board of Waterford. Sir Arthur also becomes president of Waterford Wedgwood Holdings, with Mr James Moffat, Mr Frederick de Costobadie, Mr Christopher Johnson, Mr Robert Johnson, Mr Raymond Smyth, Mr Redmond O'Donoghue, Mr Anthony Brophy, Mr Gerald Dempsey and Mr Quentin Morris as directors.

Whitcroft Lighting Division: Mr John Enderby becomes director and general manager, Moorlite Electrical. Mr Ivor Cole is made director and general manager, Silverstone Lighting.

Mediplan International: Mr Graham Pooley has been appointed group finance director.

The Association of Investment Trust Companies: Mr Donald Marr has become deputy chairman, succeeding Mr James Ferguson.

STC Distributors: Mr J R Bamforth has been made managing director, succeeding Mr A.S. Bevins.

## LAST OVERSEAS POSTING DATES VIA TNT MAILFAST

FIRST CLASS WORLDWIDE

DECEMBER 7th	Indonesia
DECEMBER 8th	Philippines, Malaysia, Sarawak
DECEMBER 9th	Pakistan, USA
DECEMBER 10th	Canada (excluding Ontario)
DECEMBER 11th	South Africa, Korea, Sabah, Brunei
DECEMBER 13th	China, Japan, Thailand
DECEMBER 14th	Europe (excluding Belgium, Holland, France, W. Germany, Luxembourg)
DECEMBER 15th	Ontario
DECEMBER 16th	Singapore
DECEMBER 18th	Belgium, Holland, France, W. Germany, Luxembourg

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# US group buys rest of Panmure

By Lawrence Luter  
The purchase money is a combination of an immediate cash sum, a deferred payment and a further amount dependent on the performance of the merged operation.

At the moment Panmure is an agency broker, carrying out a limited amount of broker dealing. Mr Pat O'Reilly, a senior partner at Panmure, said that the deal with NCNB may well lead to Panmure providing a full market-making service for its corporate clients.

"The deal will enable us to fund our corporate client requirements," Mr O'Reilly said. This should also lead to Panmure playing a larger role in underwriting share issues as well as financing American-style "bought deals" - taking an entire issue of shares on to its own book before distributing it.

# Steetley in merger talks

Nottingham Brick is in merger talks with Steetley, the building products group. Steetley confirmed that talks were taking place after what it described as the "recent upward movement in the share price" of Nottingham Brick, which makes 4 per cent of the facing bricks used in Britain. The company, founded nearly 120 years ago, has the capacity to produce about 120 million bricks a year.

### RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		Spindex	
Avia Europe (250p)	229	Sumit (135p)	220
Baker Harris Sndr (170p)	192-2	TSB Chan Isles (70p)	91
Bentham Exch (87p)	148-3	TSB Group (100p)	75-1
Biltons & Bates (103p)	143	Virgin (140p)	131-2
Brake Bros (125p)	150	Winnway Mktg (160p)	185
Daniel S (130p)	158-2	Woodco Sctm (104p)	104
Fischer King (175p)	107	Ward Group (87p)	104
Gaynor (84p)	107		
Geest (125p)	153-1		
Glenora (150p)	51		
Gordon Russell (190p)	208-1		
Guthrie Corp (150p)	170-2		
Halls Homes & Gdn (85p)	108		
Imperial Express (185p)	204		
Lloyds Chemist (105p)	132-1		
Lons Metropolit (145p)	188		
M & G Group	27		
Mecca Leisure (135p)	151-2		
Miss Sam Higgs (105p)	101-1		
Plum Higgs (90p)	102-2		
Quano (115p)	130		

# MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %		EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	
Clearing Banks 11		Dollar	call 6 1/2-7 1/2
Finance House 11 1/2		7 days 6 1/2-7 1/2	1 month 6 1/2-7 1/2
Discount Market Loans %		3 month 6 1/2-7 1/2	6 month 6 1/2-7 1/2
Overnight High 11 Low 5		9 month 6 1/2-7 1/2	1 year 6 1/2-7 1/2
Week ends 10 1/2		18 month 6 1/2-7 1/2	24 month 6 1/2-7 1/2
Treasury Bills (Discount %)		30 month 6 1/2-7 1/2	36 month 6 1/2-7 1/2
Buying		3 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	4 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
2 month 10 1/2		5 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	6 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 10 1/2		7 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	8 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 10 1/2		9 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	10 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)		11 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	12 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 10 1/2		13 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	14 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 10 1/2		15 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	16 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 10 1/2		17 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	18 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 10 1/2		19 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	20 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Trade Bills (Discount %)		21 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	22 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 11 1/2		23 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	24 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 11 1/2		25 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	26 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 11 1/2		27 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	28 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 11 1/2		29 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	30 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Local Authority Deposits (%)		31 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	32 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 10 1/2		33 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	34 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 10 1/2		35 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	36 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 10 1/2		37 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	38 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 10 1/2		39 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	40 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Local Authority Bonds (%)		41 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	42 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 11 1/2		43 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	44 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 11 1/2		45 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	46 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 11 1/2		47 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	48 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 11 1/2		49 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	50 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Sterling Cds (%)		51 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	52 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 11 1/2		53 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	54 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 11 1/2		55 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	56 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 11 1/2		57 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	58 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 11 1/2		59 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	60 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
Dollar Cds (%)		61 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	62 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 month 6.50-6.95		63 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	64 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
3 month 6.00-6.95		65 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	66 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
6 month 6.00-6.95		67 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	68 years 6 1/2-7 1/2
1 year 6.00-6.95		69 years 6 1/2-7 1/2	70 years 6 1/2-7 1/2

# FOREIGN EXCHANGES

OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina austral	1.6841-1.6908	Ireland	1.3720-1.3750
Australia dollar	2.1859-2.1922	Singapore	2.1925-2.1935
Bahrain dirham	0.5390-0.5420	Malaysia	2.5910-2.5930
Brazil cruzeiro	203.59-204.4	Australia	2.1925-2.1935
Cyprus pound	0.7300-0.7400	Canada	1.3817-1.3822
Finland marka	6.8900-7.0000	Denmark	5.6848-5.6850
Greece drachma	195.30-195.30	France	6.5200-7.5250
Hong Kong dollar	11.1320-11.1430	Germany	7.4550-7.4500
India rupee	18.90-18.90	Italy	1.9785-1.9775
Iran riyal	0.1100-0.1100	Netherlands	2.2395-2.2345
Kuwait dirham	0.4100-0.4250	Spain	167.45-167.75
Malaysia dollar	3.7000-3.7200	Japan	182.45-182.55
Mexico peso	1245.0-1255.0	Belgium (Cofran)	1370.0-1371.0
New Zealand dollar	2.9052-2.9194	Switzerland	41.05-41.10
Saudi Arabia riyal	5.2510-5.2610	Hong Kong	7.7810-7.7890
Singapore dollar	3.1385-3.1405	Portugal	147.25-147.55
South Africa rand	3.1847-3.1710	Spain	164.90-164.90
U A E dirham	5.2410-5.2610	Austria	14.05-14.05

# STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
N York	1.4295-1.4330	1.83-1.780pm	1.50-1.350pm
Montreal	1.3755-1.3781	0.49-0.400pm	41-40pm
Hong Kong	1.2925-1.2945	20-15pm	24-20pm
Brussels	10.6565-10.6699	13-10pm	39-27pm
Dublin	1.0378-1.0394	24-19pm	41-40pm
Frankfurt	2.8175-2.8184	86-127pm	218-240pm
London	2.8175-2.8184	21-19pm	16-14pm
Madrid	181.38-182.97	11pm-2da	3-2pm
Milan	182.53-187.97	5-5/2da	21-20pm
Oslo	10.6565-10.7758	21-20pm	21-20pm
Paris	9.2264-9.3338	11-10pm	41-40pm
Sydney	9.2149-9.2979	11-10pm	41-40pm
Tokyo	232.06-232.90	11-10pm	41-40pm
Vienne	19.840-20	11-10pm	41-40pm
Zurich	2.3485-2.3752	11-10pm	41-40pm

# TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Final Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
Nov 17	Nov 28	Feb 19	Mar 2
Dec 1	Dec 12	Mar 2	Mar 19
Dec 15	Jan 2	Mar 19	Mar 30

# LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 86	88.58	88.59	88.58	88.59	384
Mar 87	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	1265
Jun 87	88.00	88.16	88.13	88.16	51
Sep 87	88.00	88.03	88.00	88.02	59
Dec 87	88.00	88.77	88.77	88.82	6
Mar 88	N/T				

# BIM picks a man of many faces to lead industrialists

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Mr Peter Benton, chosen yesterday as the new director-general of the British Institute of Management (BIM), is a man with a mission. He will be taking a cut in salary to join the BIM as he scales down his present activities. He is chairman of the European practice of Nolan, Norton and Company, the US information technology and management consultants, with directorships at Singer and Friedlander, the merchant bankers, and Turing Institute, which specialises in robotics and artificial intelligence.



Peter Benton: man with a mission to help managers cope with the economic revolution

Mr Benton is an experienced manager. He has worked with Unilever, Shell Chemicals and Berger, the paints company, as well as spending seven years with McKinsey, the management consultants. After McKinsey, he spent six years at Gallaher, the tobacco company, where he helped with the group's diversification.

He shrugs off the prospect of a slimmer pay cheque. "The job at BIM is of crucial significance. At this point in time there is this economic revolution sweeping through the advanced economies. Britain cannot remain isolated from it. There are notable success stories within Britain. But as a whole the economy and industry, I believe, has to go through and quickly. A process of radical change must be led by managers."

He sees the BIM playing a key role for Government. The BIM is uniquely placed, he believes, to indicate how political measures can affect industrial and commercial life. He said: "A government needs to assess how people are going to react. Even those ministers with business experience will want to draw on the BIM's advice on what is happening now."

Mr Benton believes British managers, with the right guidance and positive strategies as a framework from top management, have the abilities to cope with the flood of change. The British Telecom experience, where he was leading a staff of 240,000 and responsible for an investment programme of more than £2 billion a year, taught him about the quality of British managers. He said: "I really was impressed by the calibre of managers I found in that business when they were given the opportunities to achieve results."

He warned: "What is of great importance is that top management spells out the logic of its corporate strategy so that individual managers can act, creating their own initiatives, within a coherent whole." This approach can unlock managerial energies to the greatest effect, he believes.

Mr Benton Wolfson, the BIM chairman, said of Mr Benton: "BIM has managed to attract a man who has been a hands-on manager and a successful one in a substantial way in public and private sectors, and who has given a great deal of his life to the theoretical and intellectual side of management - and that is an unusual and interesting mix."

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# Hanson Trust Results for 1986.

- Profit and dividend up for twenty-third consecutive year.
- Profit up 83%.
- Earnings per share up 35%.
- 28% Annual growth in eps over last 10 years.
- Dividend up 33%.
- One for three scrip issue.
- Balance sheet shows £3.5 billion in cash.

For further information contact: Hanson Trust PLC, 180 Brompton Road, London SW3 1HF. Telephone: 01-589 7070

# HANSON TRUST

A company from over here that's also doing rather well over there.

## NT Mailfast

NT Mailfast



THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Main table of unit trusts with columns for Bid Offer, Weekly chng, and various fund names like ASSET UNIT TRUST MANAGERS, EQUITY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS, etc.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table of unlisted securities with columns for High Low, Bid Offer, and company names.

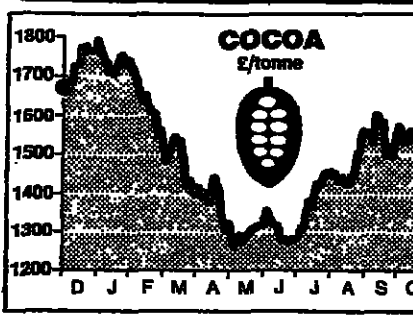
INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table of investment trusts with columns for High Low, Bid Offer, and trust names.

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices for items like COCOA, HEAVY FUEL OIL, ALUMINIUM, etc.

The prices in this section refer to Wednesday's trading. Ex dividend, a cum dividend, a cum stock dividend, a cum stock dividend, a cum stock dividend...



Global action on cocoa today. The market continues to find producer selling. Focus on the international cocoa organization meeting ending tomorrow. This is discussing operation of a proposed buffer stock mechanism to support prices. So far lack of agreement has hurt settlement.

Table of commodity prices including LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE, SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYABEAN, etc.

Spot market commentary: 71.8 down 0.5 on 3/12/86



سوق الأوراق المالية

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on November 24. Dealings end today. Contango day next Monday. Settlement day December 15. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E ratio are calculated on the middle price

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Gain or Loss. Lists various companies and their performance.

Please take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table listing various British funds with columns: High/Low, Stock, Price, Dividend, Yield, etc.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Table listing funds with 5 to 15 year terms, including columns for term, price, dividend, yield, etc.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table listing funds with over 15 year terms, including columns for term, price, dividend, yield, etc.

UNDATED

Table listing undated funds with columns for price, dividend, yield, etc.

INDEX-LINKED

Table listing index-linked funds with columns for price, dividend, yield, etc.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table listing bank discount HP with columns for company, price, dividend, yield, etc.

BREWERIES table listing companies like Asahi, Beck's, etc.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS table listing companies like Bovis, etc.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS table listing companies like ICI, etc.

CINEMAS AND TV table listing companies like British TV, etc.

DRAPERY AND STORES table listing companies like Debenhams, etc.

ELECTRICALS table listing companies like British Telecom, etc.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'FINANCE AND LAND'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'FOODS'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'HOTELS AND CATERERS'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS A-D'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS E-K'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS L-R'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS S-Z'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'OIL'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'INSURANCE'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'LEISURE'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'MINING'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'PROPERTY'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'SHIPPING'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'SHOES AND LEATHER'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'TEXTILES'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'TOBACCO'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'OVERSEAS TRADERS'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'.

Table listing various companies under the heading 'PROPERTY'.

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Table listing various companies and their performance for the Portfolio Gold.

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Table listing overseas traders with columns for company, price, dividend, yield, etc.

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Table listing paper, printing, and advertising companies.

PROPERTY

Table listing property-related companies.

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BRUNEL SCIENCE PARK/1

# Industry moves in beside the campus

The Brunel Science Park, designed to promote collaboration between Brunel University and the worlds of industry and commerce, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday. It was the culmination of planning that went back more than 20 years.

The Brunel science park is only one among many such projects which have sprung up alongside British universities in the last 20 years or so. But its organizers are confident that it has a great deal to make it distinctive and hence to attract the industrial and commercial companies that it needs.

Peter Russell, the former lecturer in mathematics who is director of the park, talks of its situation next to a university with a strong scientific and technological bent, the nearness of Heathrow Airport, the ease of access to the M4, M40 and M25 motorways and even of its position at one end of a "Silicon Gulch" of modern, high-technology industries stretching from Swindon to West London.

A mile away is Uxbridge, a rapidly expanding town which is a shopping centre for much of the surrounding area.

It is still early days, however, and the science park which the Prince of Wales formally opened yesterday consists for the time being of only two extended buildings, with a total of 54,000 sq ft of space — though companies based in other parts of the campus are associated with it.

One of the buildings is fully occupied by the International Tin Research Institute, the other partly by a varied group of companies — Air Products, One-Stop Professional Services, the West Greater London Productivity Association, and Micro Applied Computing.

Set next to the Brunel campus, the science park forms part of a complex of modern buildings occupying a large site in the midst of a landscape of fields — now mainly playing fields — high hedges and suburban towns and villages.

The object of this and other

science parks is to achieve something very different from the traditional aims of a university — close links with the worlds of industry and commerce. The intention is that every company which sets itself up in the park should make a contribution to the university's own life, in terms both of finance and expertise; while the company gains from the proximity of the university staff, with their scientific knowledge and their ideas for new lines of research and development.

It is this which sets a science park apart from an ordinary industrial estate, where almost any business interested in taking space will be admitted. At Brunel, Mr Russell and

## Maintaining close contact with commercial companies has great advantages for Brunel

the committee he chairs are only prepared to accept proposals from companies which offer the possibility of real collaboration between themselves and the university; and he talks of "grilling" them on their intentions.

Those he is interested in fall into two main groups, he says, companies which are already established and others which are only starting out. For the second group he hopes to be able to arrange "seed corn" funds of up to £100,000.

He has begun discussions with people with venture capital within the framework of the United Kingdom Science Park Association, and has also had talks on his own with a potential investor with funds from Japan.

For the university, and



The search for quality: researchers at Brunel Science Park working with a machine that analyses tin-coated surfaces

particularly for a predominantly scientific and technological one like Brunel, close contact of this sort with commercial companies has great advantages. It helps to dispose of the notion that it is some sort of ivory tower cut off from the real world around it. It serves to bring in funds through research contracts. It is also, if things become difficult financially in the future, a valuable investment in real estate.

Mr Russell emphasizes that Brunel was interested in having a science park long before Mrs Thatcher's government, with its policy of cutting state aid to the universities, took office.

But he agrees that government policy gave a new impetus to the idea and that it shows Brunel to be responding to the new financial climate by developing its own sources of income.

For the companies which

have decided to move into the science park there is a clear advantage in being near a university.

Air Products, for instance, is a large, basically American company which produces industrial gases and the technologies for applying them. Dr Miles Drake, manager of its IGD Europe Technology Group, talks of being able to use the university's technical facilities to help with research and of "walking across the campus to discuss results".

Air Products moved in only at the end of July and has still to complete assembling its laboratory. But it intends to use its Brunel operation as a European arm of its research activities, largely carried out in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and as a means of servicing its activities in Europe.

It is the first time the company has had research based in Europe. Dr Drake's department will be conducting

applications research to do with using nitrogen for freezing, and also looking for new applications for industrial gases and new gaseous products.

Another department, headed by Roger Tharby, will be dealing with technical diversi-

## The university is also helping industry with research into new and current uses for tin

fication in Europe, which means investigating new areas of business such as, for instance, performance ceramics, that the company might want to move into in the 1990s.

The International Tin Research Institute is another organization with worldwide links. Though based in this country since its foundation in 1932, it is financed by only five major tin-producing countries — Indonesia, Nigeria, Malaysia, Thailand and Zaire. Its function is to develop new uses for tin and help maintain the existing uses.

It moved to the Brunel science park last August because it needed larger and more up-to-date laboratories than it had at its previous headquarters at Perivale, Middlesex, and because it saw the advantages of being linked with a technological university.

Dr Colin Thwaites, the deputy director, says that the institute has had links with Brunel for a long time. It would now be close to, but not part of, the university, and its own scientific staff of 45 would have access to the Brunel's technical equipment.

Tin, he says, is primarily used these days in two main areas — in the tin plate from which cans are made and as part of the soft solders used in the electronics industry.

Work was now going ahead both on these and on new uses. One such new use was to have tin oxide as an additive to textile materials for its ability to prevent fire and suppress smoke; another to have tin as part of an organic compound which would help prevent wood rot. Research on all of this would be carried out in collaboration with the university.

Peter Strafford

## Taking a place in the park

Four companies have taken space so far in the Brunel Science Park. The first major company, which is also the largest, is Air Products Ltd, and even though it is early days yet, collaboration is already going on with it.

One example is Jerry Miller, an engineer in its research and development group, who has been liaising informally in the development of equipment for cryogenic freezing.

Another is Ian Brass, a programme manager, who is working in the Material Science laboratories.

The company which has taken the smallest space is Micro Applied Computing, which is a start-up company using and developing software to control a laser cutter for cutting patterns for the clothing industry to minimize waste.

This company moved to Brunel to be close to a former student of Brunel, Dr Stuart Robinson, who is now a lecturer in the Computer Science department.

Two companies have moved to the science park which will help the research and development companies. They are:

● One-Stop Professional Services, which offers a multi-disciplinary approach to clients, having within one organization the services of an accountant, a patent agent and a trademark agent; and it is looking for a marketing specialist.

● The West Greater London Productivity Association, an association for industry and commerce.

In addition to these Brunel has over the years encouraged various other companies and they are included under the overall mantle of the science park. The first to be founded in the university was Campus Computers Ltd, which developed computer-based aids for the visually handicapped.

They now have a work station which allows blind people to be employed in a variety of clerical and managerial jobs, and this has as one of its directors Professor Heinz Wolf of the Institute of Bioengineering.

Another such company is Frontend Ltd. This is a start-up company with directors from the academic staff and employees who are ex-grad-

ates of Brunel. It is led by Professor Gerry Musgrave, head of Electrical Engineering.

They are using their knowledge and experience in a computer-aided design field of micro-electronics to produce a software product which will enable designers to work with computers more easily.

A company that has been formed through former students of the university and is about to set itself up in the science park is Plastic Engineering Consultants, founded in 1984 as a partnership between three research fellows in the Department of Material Science. Its philosophy is to address the needs of the plastic industry, where an efficient and flexible approach is required to problems arising from the use of modern engineering thermoplastics and the techniques employed in their processing.

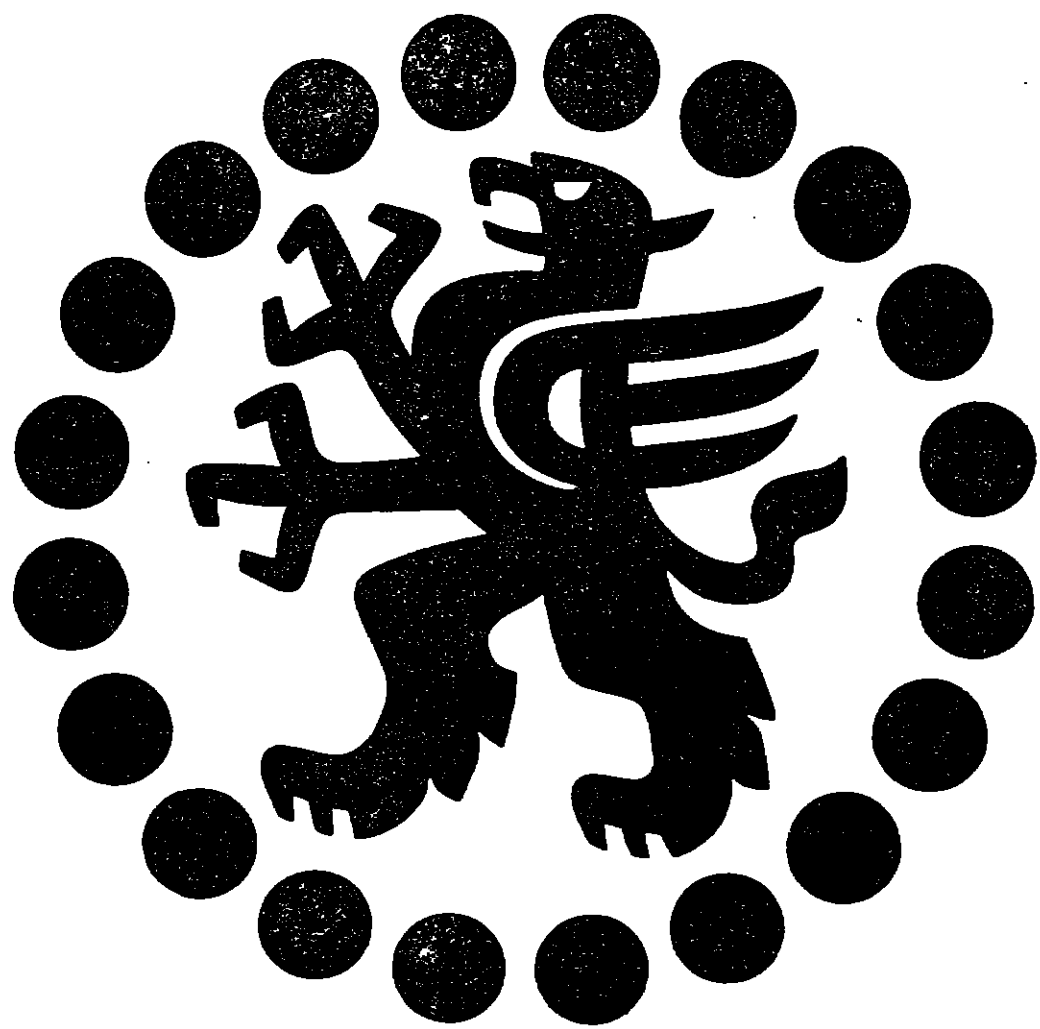
## Interests in health care

Another company that forms part of the science park is Advanced Bearing Technology Ltd, established by Dr Richard Godzawa, a former research fellow, which specialises in the design and manufacture of fluid film bearings and seals for turbomachinery.

Biocompatibles Ltd, a company formed in 1984 by Professor Dennis Chapman, is in the process of moving to the science park.

The company was formed with the support of an industrial company with interests in the health care field, to commercialize inventions arising from basic research programmes carried out by Professor Chapman and his colleagues at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School, London.

The formation of Biocompatibles Ltd is a direct result of the collaboration between industry and the university. This mutually beneficial relationship brings together commercial expertise and scientific excellence, while providing in addition numerous opportunities for British industry to achieve or maintain technological leadership in these areas of the world health market.



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# Gardiner's way of making things pay

One gets the impression that John Gardiner, chief executive of The Laird Group and chairman of the Brunel Science Park management committee, quite enjoys the notion of bluntness starting out home truths to senior academics.

He was chairman of the council of Brunel University from 1981 to 1984 and he talks with relish of how he saw Brunel through the crisis which resulted from the Government's decision to cut university funding.



**A university is a service industry and needs to be subject to financial planning like any other**  
JOHN GARDINER

would otherwise when I terminate your contract.

"It was in any case ludicrous to have promised life-long employment. Tenure was originally intended to protect academic freedom. It was a relic of a bygone era."

One of the decisions taken during his time as council chairman was to create the science park and he has agreed to continue with responsibility for this as chairman of the park's management committee. He is also treasurer of the university.

I met him in the distinctly un-academic setting of The Laird Group's offices in St

James's Square, where the walls are covered with photographs of a Hong Kong train, a Canadian ore conveyor belt and a Scottish long-distance bus, all built by the group.

But it was soon clear that he has his own strongly held views on education and particularly on the need for universities to be aware of financial constraints.

A university was a service industry, he said, and needed to be subject to financial planning like any other. The academic staff were its assets, and had to perform. "There are two issues: can you afford the costs, and are you getting value for money?"

A former journalist, who wrote for the *Financial Times* and later joined the Industrial Reorganization Corporation, Mr Gardiner has been on the boards of British Airways, British Leyland and other companies, as well as being a member of the National Enterprise Board and the South Bank Theatre Board. He has been chief executive of what was previously Cammell Laird since 1970.

At that time, he says, the group was in serious financial trouble and he was receiving writs almost daily. But he managed to turn the group around by drastically reducing the workforce. He clearly believes that this experience was of value to him, and to Brunel, when the university faced its own financial crisis.

He had agreed only reluctantly to become council chairman, he says, after a unanimous vote in his favour. Once he assumed his new position he warned the university staff that a crisis was coming and, in his words, "they switched off because they didn't believe it".

But then the Government decided to alter the rules which had governed university finance and the new situation had to be faced. It was different from what had happened at The Laird Group because there "I can issue instructions", whereas at a university there had to be a process of discussions and persuasion which took more than a year.

But at the end of that time Brunel's financial affairs were under control and he believes that it was 18 months ahead of other universities in that.

When it came to setting up the science park, there was a



Brunel people: top, Peter Russell, director of the Science Park which was officially opened yesterday; above, left and right, analysts at the International Tin Research Institute

basic choice to be made. Shorn of high-flown ideas, he declares bluntly, a science park is after all no more than a collection of buildings, and the university had to decide whether it would simply accept any company which was interested in taking space along the lines of an industrial estate, or be more "picky".

It decided to be "picky", which meant looking for tenants who would be of value to the university by providing access to industry for its

research results. It also meant making certain financial arrangements, such as deferred loan repayments, so that the university could choose the companies it wanted.

# The bank loan that let Brunel go it alone

As far back as 1962, when it was still only a college, Brunel looked into the possibilities of a science park, and an architect's development plan was accepted by the college governors.

"The pattern of education at Brunel calls for a close and continuous association in laboratory and workshop with institutions and companies," the plan said. "It would be desirable if, at the outset, consideration could be given to the means by which developments and associations of this sort could be encouraged. Not least would be the ability to offer sites or even laboratory facilities to such institutions."

It has taken a long time for this challenge to be met. The plan - asked for by Dr James Topping, the former principal of Brunel College and the university's first vice-chancellor - came many years before the Cambridge and Heriot-Watt science parks.

At the time Brunel was based at Acton, West London, but it has since moved a few miles further west to Uxbridge, close to Heathrow Airport and the London regional motorway network. Now Brunel has the advantage of being a technological university as well having the first university science park within London.

Brunel considered various plans over the years. One was an investment by a major insurance company, another an investment from the former Greater London Council.

But it decided the only way it could have complete control over its science park and the choice of tenants would be to go it alone. And this has been achieved principally through a loan from the Midland Bank. Although this will be difficult to repay in the early years, the university authorities regard the essential principle in having a science park as being academic/industrial collaboration rather its use as a financial base to raise money for the university.

The institute purchased a long lease on land and erected its own building. The university raised capital by the release of this land for science park purposes, though when they received the premium from the institute the Treasury (through the University Grants Committee) intervened and clawed back 50 per cent of the money raised; money that could have been invested in the science park project.

The advantage in being a technological university and having the first science park within London

The institute moved into its building a few months ago and hopes the close proximity to the university will be beneficial since the university has facilities they do not possess.

Another advantage for the institute is that it will continue to develop its relationship with the Department of Material Science and through this attract high-calibre staff in an area in which recruitment is known to be difficult.

In turn, the institute will help the university with its international contacts.

With the money raised from the land transaction with the International Tin Research Institute and that borrowed from the Midland Bank, Brunel was in a position to start its science park building, and for this purpose they contracted R.M. Douglas, the builder responsible for the Birmingham International Conference Centre. Extensive landscaping has been carried out.

The building was finished in July and already several companies have taken occupation. The tenants have the advantage of being on the main university campus. Provision has also been made in the main science park building to share facilities. All tenants have access to a board/seminar room as well as a separate exhibition area to use on a bookable basis which is included in the overall lease.

Access is available to the university computer system and entry to the university telephone network, library, sports facilities and refectory, so that all tenants have the opportunity to become members of the university community.

Now that it has several companies installed and a great deal of interest from others, Brunel is already planning an extension to the existing science park building and it is looking in particular into a cheaper type of building that will be of more interest to start-up companies.

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ASTON MARTIN DB6 1968

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TO PLACE YOUR TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TIMES

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to Parliament in the present Session by the British Waterways Board...

COMPANY NOTICES

THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF WESTCHAM BRIDGE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the Proprietors...

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including 'REPORT' and other fragments.























TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

A key to the lock of bitter memories

Cambodian Witness (BBC2, 9.30). Nigel Williams's compelling Arena documentary...

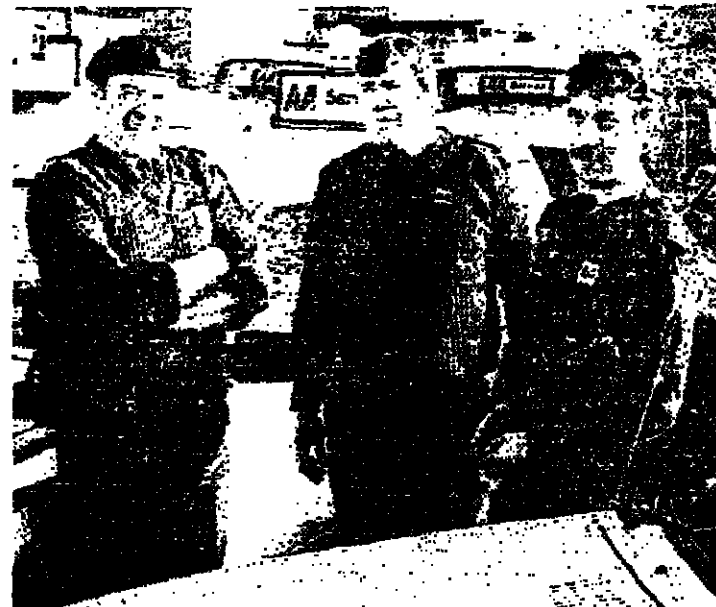
CHOICE

from microscopic detail such as the names of the religious books placed in May's brother's coffin...

ship figures. That slightly worries me about Linda Cleve's film...

of photo-copies of Princess Margaret's membership card...

Peter Davalle



Patrolling for the AA: Just Another Day (BBC2, 9.00pm)

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES 8.55am-8.00 Wales Today... BBC2 WALES 8.55am-8.55am...

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM. 6.30 News headlines followed by The Flintstones. 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough...

BBC2

- 8.00 Ceefax. 8.30 News on Two skills in basic German. 11.37 Ceefax 12.00 The power of language...

BBC 2

- 8.00 Ceefax. 8.30 News on Two skills in basic German. 11.37 Ceefax 12.00 The power of language...

ITV/LONDON

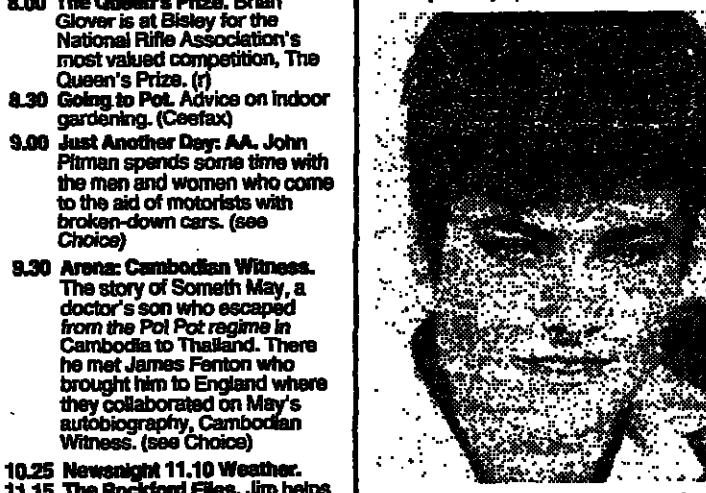
- 6.15 TV-am: Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Geoff Meade. 7.30 News...

CHANNEL 4

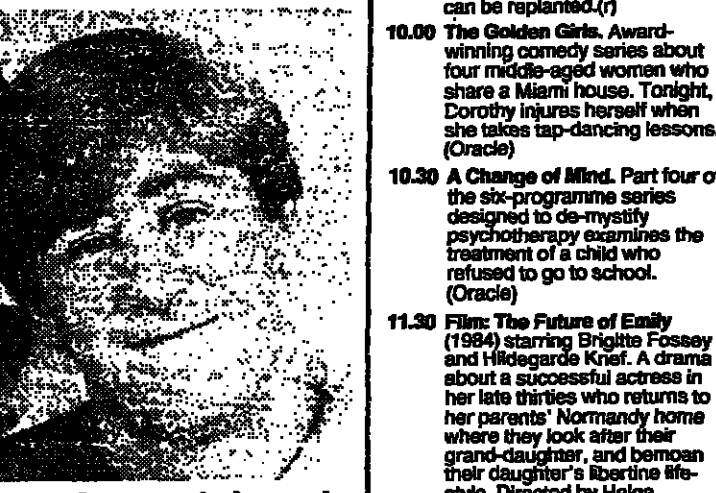
- 2.15 Their Lordships' House. 2.30 Gallery. Art quiz chaired by George Melly...



Someth May: his shocking Cambodian experiences are detailed in this week's edition of Arena (BBC2, 9.30)



Janet Dibley and Nicholas Lyndhurst: they co-star in the comedy series The Two of Us (ITV, 8.30pm)



Benjamin Whitrow: Beloved Latitudes, R3, 7.30pm

CHANNEL 4

- 2.15 Their Lordships' House. 2.30 Gallery. Art quiz chaired by George Melly...

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